

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, March 20, 1909.

The Indian Councils Bill

THE PHENOMENON of the Indian empire is one little appreciated in the world. There a handful of Europeans is ruling 300,000,000 people, speaking 147 vernacular languages and divided into numerous religious sects. That handful of Europeans, whose government is what is known as the British raj, is dominating those millions simply because it forms the mortar which is binding together all their discordant elements, and without it the whole empire would tumble into anarchy. It is not chance which has made the island people who, some two centuries ago, began to open their factories on the Coromandel coast, spread their empire from the Indus to the Irrawaddy and from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. The Portuguese had their opportunity, and failed; the French had their opportunity, and failed likewise; the English coming after them succeeded because they appear to have been the natural heirs to the colonizing spirit which once made the Pax Romana run from the Caspian to the confines of Gaul, because, to put it in the homely phrase of Emerson, they had the most potato in their souls. The British are in India because India cannot do without the British. The day may come when the Indian peoples, having overcome the animosities of race and religion, will be able to stand alone. When that day comes they will recognize their debt to the island race.

Meantime Lord Morley has before him one of those vast problems with which the Indian administration is continually confronted. In his efforts to train the native races to take a larger part in their own government he has introduced a system of representative councils. The immediate effect of this has been a demand on the part of the Mohammedans for a separate register and a representation in excess of their actual numerical strength. When it is remembered that the Indian Mohammedans, though a small minority in India, amount in round numbers to some 80,000,000, the difficulty of the situation becomes apparent. If the councils are elected on a purely numerical basis, the 80,000,000 will remain in a permanent and hopeless minority. Nor is this all; the Mohammedans are perfectly aware of their great past. They have not forgotten that before the advent of the redcoats the descendants of Baber had ruled a vast empire, which had its seat in Delhi, and they are perfectly convinced that nothing but the British power stands between them and the reassertion of that domination. The Hindu, on the other hand, conscious that the Mohammedan is nearly every whit as much an alien as the Briton, and perfectly aware of his own overwhelming numerical superiority, vociferously demands his pound of flesh. How to bestow the larger powers of government on these people without stirring into a blaze the smoldering embers of religious and racial enmity, is the question Lord Morley is called upon to decide. As far as the local councils are concerned he has settled the question, with supreme common sense, by giving the Mohammedans a representation out of proportion to their actual numbers. The great question, however, as to the nationality of the one native member of the executive council remains unsettled: probably, for the present at least, he will be a Hindu.

REPRESENTATIVE BENNETT's bill fixing the rate of letter postage at one cent an ounce from and after Jan. 1, 1910, would stand a better chance of favorable consideration if that deficit were out of the way.

IT DOES not appear, however, that Lynn has lost anything, although it has not as much by \$350,000 as it thought it had.

DR. HALE's remark of some years ago that the time is at hand when the government which has a secretary of war and not a secretary of peace will not be considered fit for civilized society seems to have its offspring in tentative action. This is found in one recommendation of Senator Harvey's resolutions in furtherance of international peace and arbitration. These resolutions, which have been unanimously indorsed in committee, are now before the Massachusetts Legislature, and the recommendation referred to as growing out of Dr. Hale's remark is the one which urges Congress to establish at Washington an educational institution for the study of international law. Described in full, it is for "increasing knowledge of international relations, and to promote international comity to the end that friendship with all nations may be furthered, in order that the vast sums of money now wastefully used in the maintenance of a great military establishment may largely be saved for the well-being of the people."

The framing of such resolutions shows a distinct gain in public consciousness over the long-cherished convictions that aggressive resistance is necessary to the life of the state. The recommendation of the resolutions in legislative committee was a definite sign of the public comprehension of the dawning of better international ideals; and if these significant resolutions are adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature, the attitude of expectancy will be such that federal action may be reasonably expected to follow in the not too remote future.

Constructive peace means the expenditure of money; not so much, certainly, as armed resistance; but we are on the latter basis of action and can hardly be rid of the vastly increasing expense of it until constructive peace has modestly and effectively disputed the ground and taken possession of the people's allegiance. In other words, not until we are as thoroughly ashamed of fighting in armies as we are of fighting as individuals. It is coming, it is near at hand. Denmark has for several years made regular appropriations for constructive peace, England last year made a generous appropriation for this purpose, and the Japanese are awake to its necessity. If the deficit is such that the federal government cannot begin this great work, it offers an unusual opportunity for the investment of private fortunes of public-spirited men.

PRESIDENT TAFT and Vice-President Sherman, both former baseball players, are to receive annual passes to American League games the coming season. They will be expected to buy their own peanuts, however.

IT CERTAINLY was high time that John Rowe should receive thanks for the codfish which he gave the state of Massachusetts, considering that the presentation was made 125 years ago.

The World Federation Idea

CERTAIN ideas advanced by Speaker Joseph Walker of the Massachusetts Legislature at the Evacuation Day celebration in South Boston are worthy of being entertained with great persistency by Americans, not as glorious ideals, too lofty to be put into practise, but as the substance of a work-day faith. Mr. Walker said: "The opportunity of this nation is great, and her responsibility for the peace and progress of the world is great." It is indeed a verity that where there is opportunity there is responsibility, and as Mr. Walker further said, "it is with nations as it is with individuals, they are judged by their ideals rather than their wealth, and not only by the ideals they cherish but by the way in which they live up to their ideals."

A century ago, when the nation was emerging from the granite and the hemlock of stern environment, little more than a handful of unprotected families surrounded by the wilderness of an unexplored continent and the menace of a savage race, we did not hesitate to proclaim what we thought right, though we proclaimed truth for our nation alone. Today we have the opportunity to proclaim truth "non nobis solum," but for the progress of the world.

But we must discern clearly for what it is we stand, for surely it is something more than wealth and power. The Evacuation day orator declared the peculiar mission of America to be the bringing of the nations into a federation. He declared that the haunting fear of war, driving countries to a heavier and heavier armament, must be dispelled by an enlightened world-wide public opinion which will not tolerate war.

It seems that Mr. Walker put his finger on the definite, peculiar, compelling ideal of America in that one phrase. Democracy implies brotherhood and to make expressive what is implicit we must have a recognized brotherhood of man. The world federation idea is the direct path to universal peace. Expressed more than half a century ago poetically, quoted again and again in the ringing lines, summed up by an American at last, it is simply this: the American task is to organize the world that we may come into the inheritance jointly with our brothers of a parliament of man.

NEWSPAPER headlines say cold storage plants reduce prices of food. Will some one please count the cold storage plants in the neighborhood of Boston?

THE NEW tariff bill has 53,000 words, but it by no means exhausts the tariff vocabulary, as the debates in the House and Senate will show.

IT is the belief of many that the business world will not wait for the final adjustment of the tariff schedules by Congress and the passage of the law before renewing activities. Far-sighted business men are so called because they look into the future to make plans for actual commercial requirements, and now that a draft of the bill is in the hands of Congress and it is tolerably well established what the new tariff law will provide it is thought that business will respond immediately. As it is, there is an improvement in general commerce over the corresponding period of last year, the one unsatisfactory branch being the metal industry. The unsettled condition of the tariff question is undoubtedly responsible for this dark spot upon the commercial horizon, for there is unquestionably much business in iron and steel being held in abeyance until something definite has been done.

But even with this deterring influence there is a stronger tone in the iron and steel market, shown by the fact that purchases of steel materials by the railroads alone this week aggregate about 20,000 tons, while large orders for structural stuff have been placed and considerable work is pending. The Crucible Steel Company of Pittsburgh this week declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock. The company passed the quarterly dividend a year ago. The Corn Products Company this week declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock. The last three previous dividends were 1 per cent quarterly.

Reports from the dry goods trade both east and west are that business is rapidly improving and at present the sales are unusually heavy. The West still leads in point of activity. Chicago reports total bank clearances for the first 2½ months of 1909 at \$2,800,000,000, or a gain of over 20 per cent. Weekly bank clearances this year in Chicago have averaged \$260,982,819 as compared with \$216,013,454 a year ago and \$238,247,892 two years ago.

The Last Stand of the Spoils System

IT WAS, perhaps, just as well that debate in the House on Thursday, arising from consideration of the census bill, turned upon the rules of that body rather than upon the merits or demerits of the measure itself, since if it had taken the latter course the carrying over of a dispute from the administration just ended could hardly have been avoided. Under the circumstances, members of the House who had in the last session insisted upon a provision offensive to friends of the merit system were saved from the embarrassment of explaining their change of attitude toward competitive examination.

Aside from the fact that the measure just passed by the House, and which will without doubt be passed by the Senate, makes provision for the carrying on of the next decennial census of the United States, a task of enormous proportions, and one involving an immense outlay of labor, time and money, its importance as practically determining the future attitude of Congress toward civil service reform can hardly be overestimated. The attempt to carry on the work of the next census in violation of the spirit of the merit law may well be regarded as the last stand of the spoils system. It is not at all probable that a similar attempt will be made at any time in the future. The old, reprehensible, dishonest method of providing for the carrying on of public business has given way finally before the persistent, determined and righteous demands of a much improved public opinion.

The next census will be in the hands of men who have been able to prove their capability, and not in the hands of men whose claims are based either entirely or mainly upon the friendship of politicians. For obvious reasons, an effort will be made at Washington to minimize the importance of the passage of the amended census bill, but observant and right-minded people will nevertheless see in it a decisive victory for good government.

The Business Situation

THE RUMORS of an entente between Germany and Japan need not be taken very seriously. Germany has obviously a perfect right to form ententes in whatever direction she may desire, but such a step would represent so complete a volte-face on the part of the Kaiser as to be almost impossible. In season and out of season the Kaiser has been insisting on Japan as the arch enemy of Europe. The moral support given by the United Kingdom to the government of the Mikado during the war with Russia he stigmatized as treachery to the white races. While in a certain famous interview he explained the increases in the German navy as aimed entirely at the inevitable struggle between the east and West. England, he said, would appreciate that policy in the day the German and British guns spoke together in the sea of Japan.

Even supposing the Kaiser to have completely changed his opinion, which is frankly incredible, there is very little community of interests between Germany and Japan on which to build an alliance. Japan and England had the common ground of a distrust of Russia. Germany and Japan may be said to have the common rivalry of designs on China. The reported German financing of the Canton-Hankow railway, a subject with respect to which nothing definite is really known, would, if it really raised the prestige of Germany in Peking, certainly not be a matter of gratification in Tokio. The aim of Japan is manifestly to make her influence predominant in Peking. Her future as a great power may be said to be bound up with this. That, for numerous reasons, her alliance with the United Kingdom has become precarious, and is not in the least likely to be renewed, is an open secret, but she is not in the least likely to replace it by one with Germany, the price of which would be the strengthening of that power's hold on China. Her obvious policy is, while the alliance with the United Kingdom lasts, to devote her energies to building up her financial and commercial influence, so as to be ready for any possible contingency, and it would seem that this is precisely what she is doing.

Now for the Noiseless Street Car Wheel

AS EVERY observant person knows, a great many causes contribute toward the making of the noise of street cars, principal among which are a poorly ballasted roadbed, light or badly-laid rails, and loose construction of the cars themselves; but comparatively few people are acquainted with the extent to which the wheels enter into the production of unnecessary sound along the right of way. Now that the Chicago Railways Company, the great new traction corporation of the western metropolis, has ordered 10,000 "noiseless" wheels for immediate delivery, street-car men out that way are willing to admit that the wheels at present in use, which are common to the car lines of nearly all the small and large cities of the country, are responsible for most of the disagreeable clamor characteristic of trolley lines.

All new cars on the Chicago lines are to be equipped with the new type of wheel, and where renewals are made on old cars the new model wheel will be substituted. There is to be no more justification on account of "flat" wheels, at least when the new wheels shall be completely installed, because the latter will be of the solid steel forged and rolled variety, which will not "flatten" and which will give forth no hollow sound.

It is said that the solid steel wheel for street cars is not new. It has not been in demand, however. It costs more than the hollow wheel, although in the end it is the more economical because its life is more than three times greater.

The whole country will be interested in the working out of this reform in Chicago. For a reform, and an important one, it gives promise of being. If rattle and clamor and tumult were necessary to the successful operation of street cars, they would not, as they do now, constitute a nuisance. The necessary can always be tolerated. But they are not necessary, and, as has been demonstrated time and again, these and all the other things which make for discord in the daily and nightly life of the modern community are avoidable.

In the last analysis, it will be found that either incompetence or false economy or wanton disregard of the rights of others is responsible for ninety-nine per cent of the racket of the great city.

THE FRENCH government is offering an example of the adverse arguments of state ownership in the spectacle it presents to the world of the paralysis of telegraph and postal systems brought about by a strike in the civil service. Already it is estimated by correspondents telephoning to London that 150,000 telegrams and 3,000,000 letters have accumulated in Paris awaiting delivery. Much of this is in danger of loss or destruction, as piles of mailbags lie on the platforms of railway stations, the mailmen refusing to handle them. In this predicament it is certainly the government's duty to break the strike, but it is also the government's duty to keep the peace. In an effort to break the strike peacefully the government brought telegraph operators from the country, it is reported, who were speedily rendered recalcitrant by the strikers. Important communications between the government and the world outside are most certainly cut off by such a blockade, which affects the whole French people. It is a situation for grave consideration.

Had the grievances for which the strike was precipitated affected the entire nation, it would be plain that the resistance implied in the strike was an uprising of the people. But, as it seems, the strike is not even caused by a great labor problem, affecting a particular class, being reported as a very circumscribed unpleasantness affecting a limited number of clerks. Romantically enough, these are women clerks upon whom the under secretary of posts and telegraphs offered criticism for their lack of capacity, a criticism tending to do away with women employees in that department of the service.

The clerks in the French civil service very patently need educating in patriotism. They are convinced that their personal satisfaction is of more importance than the safety and dignity of their country and they are in a state of rebellion, from which state of mind they should be speedily turned with stringent methods, if necessary. The education out of such ignorance might be brought about through a summary process of ending the strike. Not until that has been accomplished can the French government properly appoint the commission asked for to consider the grievances of the entire postal system.

PERHAPS the cynics are right to say the Harriman retirement bulletins are issued with one eye on the stock ticker.

Germany and Japan

A Government Strike

BOSTON MEN PLAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST PROPOSED TEA TAX

Herbert Grafton Woodworth Heads Local Movement to Protest Clause in the New Payne Tariff Bill.

GIVE THEIR REASON

The United Tea Jobbers Association Behind a General Crusade to Lower the Eight Cent a Pound Rate.

Herbert Grafton Woodworth, New England member of the United Tea Jobbers' Association, in conjunction with other business men in this city, is leading in a movement to have Congress alter that part of the tariff bill which pertains to a tax on tea.

Mr. Woodworth contends that the imposition of a tax of eight cents on every pound of tea imported to this country would come out of the pockets of the working people.

Mr. Woodworth said today in regard to the tea tax:

"I believe I am voicing the sentiments of the entire community when I protest against a tax on tea, which is a direct tax upon the necessary food supply of the working people, and it is justified only by urgent necessity."

"In round numbers there are annually 100,000,000 pounds of tea imported into this country from Japan, China, Ceylon, India and the island of Formosa. What class drink it? Is it those who drink champagne? No, it is the poor working people. They are the ones who will suffer should Congress permit the tax."

"Is the country in such distress that what is a necessity for the poor man's table must be subjected to a tax? If there is need of money, why not tax that which will not injure poor people? My idea would be to have a tax of two cents put on every bank check."

"I am firm in my conviction that the country isn't in a bankrupt condition. It must follow that there is no necessity for taxing anything in which the poorer class of people are interested as a means of supplying sustenance to their bodies."

A. O. Denny of 33 Central street has communicated with Senators Crane and Lodge about the taxation of tea. "It is not quite fair to tax tea," he said today, "when such a tax affords no protection, but has been found disastrous to the business. It will come out of the working people, who are the drinkers. It will cause hostility to the Republican party, and for what? Not over \$6,000,000 revenue to the government."

CAPITAL STOCK OVERSUBSCRIBED

Boston Merchants Association Members Buy More Than Amount Allotted in the Merged Organization.

Members of the Boston Merchants' Association have oversubscribed their allotment of the capital stock of the organization in which this body is to be merged with the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The new organization is expected to be in working order within 30 days after the passage by the state Senate of the bill authorizing the consolidation.

After the charter has been obtained a general meeting will be held to adopt by-laws and elect officers, and the Merchants' Association will move to the Chamber of Commerce Building.

Besides real estate holding memberships, 2000 in number, there will be a new membership provided for, the liability of which is limited to the annual dues. These members will have equal voice but no property interest in the new body. Members of both uniting bodies will become charter members of the new organization by signing a form of acceptance of the new charter and by-laws. It is believed that there will be 3000 charter members.

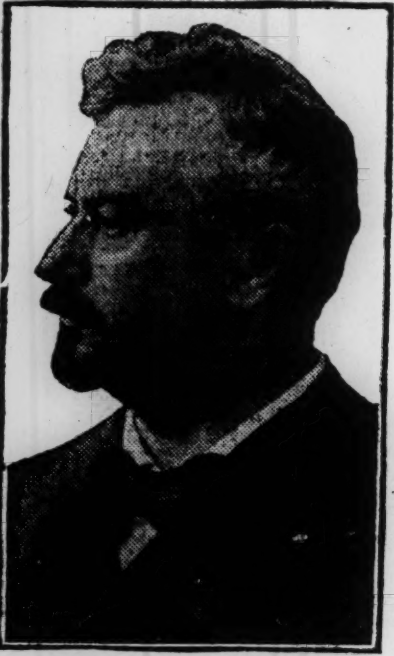
SCHOONER TANNER NOT HEARD FROM

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The four-masted schooner William Tanner sailed from the Rockport Granite Company for Key West Jan. 26, laden with jetty stone. Since she passed out of Bay View harbor she has never been heard from. The regular captain of the Tanner declined to make the trip and Captain Rawding took his place. The vessel, built in Bath, Me., in 1890, carried a crew of nine men and was valued at \$16,000.

MAURETANIA BEATS OLD RUN.

The Mauretania has made a new record eastward across the Atlantic. She arrived at Daunt's Rock at 11:23 this morning, after averaging 25.61 knots an hour from New York. Her record run was made in four days 18 hours and 25 minutes, one hour and 58 minutes better than her last eastward run.

Changes in Grand Opera Programs for Boston Are Explained by Hammerstein



OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.

INDIAN CHIEFTAIN HAS LARGELY LOST HIS POWER IN TRIBE

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—A unique character is Phineas Pam-to-pee, the last chief of the Pottawatomies, who resides with 75 of his tribe on the Nottawa creek, 12 miles south of this city. Now nearly shorn of authority that was handed down to him 50 years ago by a long line of illustrious and brave Pottawatomie chiefs, his loneliness is pathetic.

For years the Indians have been growing democratic, and no longer look with awe upon their chief, having no more respect for him than any other member of the tribe. A chief has been necessary and will continue to be as long as the question of bounties for the Indians exist. The chief is necessary in signing the papers and government documents as representative of the tribe.

Pam-to-pee was born in St. Joseph county, but has resided nearly all of his life upon the reservation on Nottawa creek, where each Indian head of a family owns a farm. He is really a fine Indian, interesting and intelligent, talking good English. He possesses many traits of real Indian royalty. He came to the rank of chief through the famous Mo-gua-go, who was his uncle. Preceding Mo-gua-go was Kosh-a-west, Kaho-sed and Keche Mo-gua-go. This is the line of chiefs backward for over 100 years.

Pam-to-pee when musing on the past says that the hunting days of the Indians are over. Once they were independent and hunted the deer, bear and turkey through the woods, and had plenty of game to live upon. Now when they go hunting they are seized by the game warden. The place where the bones of their forefathers rested are now plowed over by the white men. All is changed.

Mo-gua-go, whom Pam-to-pee succeeded, was an independent and spirited old fellow. When the government removed the Pottawatomies from Michigan to the West in 1840, Mo-gua-go determined never to leave the hunting grounds of his ancestors, where they chased deer for hundreds of years.

While he pretended to acquiesce in removal, he took his family one dark night and, escaping the guards, fled to the woods, and remained secreted until the soldiers were tired of looking for him, when he returned to his old hunting grounds on Nottawa creek, this county, where he was joined from time to time by other deserting Indians.

CITY IN FENWAY STREET CASE WITHOUT POWER TO RECOVER

Counsel Babson Reviews Litigation Over the Jersey and Queensbury Thoroughfare Damages and Concludes Opportunities for Redress Are Now Exhausted.

Mayor Hibbard today received from Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson his opinion in relation to the construction of Jersey, Queensbury and other streets in the Fenway district. Mr. Babson states in his report that the city is powerless to recover costs incurred in these cases, and cites several judicial opinions along this line. Mr. Babson, in his opinion addressed to the mayor, says:

"You ask me to advise you whether there is any action that the city can inaugurate toward the recovery of the costs incurred by reason of the acceptance and construction of streets in the Fenway district, to wit: Jersey, Queensbury, etc."

"In reply I would state that the agreements were the same in legal effect in Peterboro street, yet the litigation which has been carried on on account of the laying out and construction of these streets has been confined to Jersey and Queensbury streets. The streets were to be laid out and constructed in Boston under the provisions of an act which provided that the whole cost of the

COLLEAGUES CHEER PAYNE'S SPEECH IN DEBATE ON TARIFF

Father of the New Bill Declares the Majority of the Americans Favor Protection of Home Industries.

FIRST GUNS FIRED

WASHINGTON—The great debate on the tariff of 1909 was begun in the House today with a full attendance of members and a crowded gallery.

Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, led off for the Republicans.

On a motion by Payne the House decided to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock every morning, which is an hour earlier than usual. Mr. Payne then made a motion that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill.

Speaker Cannon designated Representative Olmstead, Republican, Pennsylvania, as the presiding officer of the committee. Mr. Olmstead recognized Mr. Payne, and as the latter arose to make his speech he was generously applauded by his Republican colleagues.

Before the House met today, Champ Clark, leader of the Democratic side, announced that he had been willing to forego general debate on the tariff bill and to devote all the time to consideration of the measure by sections. The Republicans, however, had insisted that there be a period of general debate.

"I do not think it worth while," said Mr. Payne, in opening the debate, "to enter into an academic discussion of the tariff legislation. The people by a great majority favor protection to American industries. Some who secretly favor protection say they favor a tariff for revenue. We have advanced some. I do not believe there is any man within the sound of my voice who now would say that we should 'tear down every custom house from turret to foundation stone.'"

"When the McKinley bill was passed," Mr. Payne continued, "there was too much revenue. Congress therefore took the duty off sugar and placed a bounty of 2 cents a pound on sugar produced in this country. In 1894 the Wilson bill was passed. It was like a kaleidoscope protection in spots, free trade in spots and no schedule well balanced. Revenue was badly needed and so a 40 per cent duty was placed on sugar and the bounty was repealed."

Mr. Payne said, in giving tribute to the Dingley bill: "It was the primal cause of the wonderful growth of the industries for the United States has been the marvel of the world."

"The time has now come," he continued, "when the country needs a protective measure and a revenue producer. He then produced figures showing that the entire revenue received by the government under the operation of the Dingley bill between July 1, 1897 and March 16, 1909, was 6,558,220,264, and

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Pithy Sentences from Payne's Tariff Speech Today

HERE are some pithy sentences uttered by Chairman Payne in opening the House tariff debate today:

"I do not think it worth while to enter into an academic discussion of the tariff."
 "The people by a great majority favor protection to American industries."
 "When the McKinley bill was passed there was too much revenue."
 "The Dingley bill was the primal cause of the wonderful growth of the industries for which the United States has been the marvel of the world."
 "It is true the Dingley bill has not produced a surplus every year of its existence, but we did not anticipate the Spanish war."
 "The time has now come when the country needs a protective measure and a revenue producer."

SERBIA DISARMS TODAY ON REQUEST

State Will Admit Austrian Annexations Settled and Discharge Reserves as the Powers Desire.

BELGRADE, Serbia.—It is semi-officially stated that the powers today will invite Serbia to declare the question of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina settled, and to disarm and discharge its reservists. It is said that the Serbian government will accede to this request, thus opening the way for direct negotiations between Austria-Hungary and Serbia for a commercial agreement.

VIENNA.—The Austro-Hungarian government has decided to postpone sending its note in reply to Serbia, to enable the powers to intervene at Belgrade.

ALLOWS ATTORNEYS TO GIVE BIGGER TIPS

An order issued by Attorney-General George W. Wickersham, received at the office of United States District Attorney Asa P. French today, makes additional allowances for the traveling expenses of the members of the United States district attorney's office, and provides for tips amounting to \$1.15 a day for servants while officials are traveling.

The attorneys gain to the extent of \$2 a day on traveling expenses, outside of the actual mileage, and to the extent of \$5 a month on laundry expenses while traveling.

Under the former order of ex-Attorney General Bonaparte, the expenses allowed for traveling included \$4 a day over the actual mileage and 25 cents a day for a tip to parlor car porters. The increase of \$2 a day applies to the large cities ranking with Boston, New York and Philadelphia, while the increase for attorneys in smaller cities ranking with Portland, Me., and Springfield is but \$1 a day with the same apportionment for tips.

The order received today provides for tips as follows: To the parlor or Pullman car porter 15 cents, to hotel porter the same amount when arriving and departing from a hotel; to waiters not to exceed 45 cents a day. The laundry expenses will be allowed at the rate of \$5 a month when attorneys are detained away from home for any extended period.

The members of District Attorney French's staff are greatly pleased with the new order, and they now declare they will be able to go out of the city on cases without having to pay a goodly portion of their expenses out of their own pockets. Formerly it was impossible for them to leave Boston for any lengthy period and pay their expenses wholly out of the allowance granted by the former attorney general.

Those who will be affected by the new order in Boston include United States District Attorney Asa P. French, his two special attorneys employed with the railroad merger problem and Assistant U. S. District Attorney William H. Garland, E. Mark Sullivan and J. Bernard Ferber.

GAS COMMISSION FAVORS INCREASE ON SULPHUR LIMIT

Lighting Companies Ask for Lifting of Twenty Per Cent Embargo Today at State House.

CITY IN OPPOSITION

The committee on public lighting gave a hearing today on the recommendation of the board of gas and electric light commissioners that 30 grains of sulphur be permitted in illuminating gas, in place of the present 20 grains. Two hearings have already been given on the matter and the commissioners, as well as representatives of many lighting companies, have favored the legislation.

Today W. A. Wood, consulting engineer for the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, suggested to the committee that there be no limit upon the amount of sulphur permitted, and that it be left to the board of gas commissioners to require the companies to manufacture proper gas.

Frederick P. Royce, representing several gas companies, took a similar position. He said the increasing amount of sulphur in the coal from which gas is manufactured makes it practically impossible for the companies, to comply with the present law, but as it is for their own interest to keep the percentage of sulphur as low as possible he believed the interests of the public would be amply safeguarded if the whole matter were left to the state commission.

Arthur L. Spring, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, opposed the bill. He gave figures to refute the claims of the companies that compliance with the law is becoming more difficult, and showed that for the last six years, with inspections averaging 1000 a year, violations have been found on the average in only 5 per cent of the inspections, and that for the last three years the percentage has been below the average. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Spring said, that the legislation would enable the companies to use a cheaper grade of coal.

If the companies plan to make as good gas from a cheaper grade of coal, the cost of purification must be increased, so there will be no net gain to them; if, on the other hand, they plan to make a cheaper gas, even at a lower rate, the change is certainly against the interest of consumers.

Taking the Consolidated Gas Company for example, Mr. Spring showed that in 1907 the company sold 4,250,000,000 feet of gas; at the statutory limit of 20 grains, this gas contained 88 tons of sulphuric acid, amounting to 11,000 gallons, or nearly 400 barrels. Even if it is true that the present amount is trifling, no one can say that to increase it by 50 per cent or more may not be objectionable.

The hearing was continued for one week.

For further State House news see Page 4.

Bingham Favors Single Head for Department of Police in New York City



GEN. THEODORE A. BINGHAM.

NEW YORK.—Police Commissioner Theodore A. Bingham, before the congregation of the Metropolitan Temple on Sunday night, urged his hearers to help defeat the recommendation of the proposed new charter that a superintendent of police be appointed to assist the commissioner. He proposed that they influence their state senators and assemblymen to take the police out of politics by dispensing with their services for state and local election boards, and to take the force out of temptation by having the state excise board attend to the enforcement of the excise laws.

"I have two reasons for my aversion to the charter provision reestablishing the superintendent of police," he said. "One is theoretical. So long as you have a police board you need one head of the police department for an executive. A superintendent is then a proper official. In a one-headed commission there is no necessity for a superintendent; it is fatal to any good administration."

"There can't be two heads to a single department. If the law is to be carried out you can't place the responsibility if anything happens. I think a superintendent is impractical. I have tried to be on the level, to run the department strictly on business principles and not to give favors."

"The board declares that the city's plan for a station at Kendall square is unsuitable, and also that the plan submitted by the company does not come within the provisions of terms of the order of the board."

"The board's report follows, in part: 'The scheme of the company and the scheme of the city for a subway station at Harvard square are not materially apart in the matter of expense, but develop distinct methods of handling passengers and surface cars. While the company's plan is far from ideal and necessitates a walk between surface and subway cars which we wish might be avoided, yet by comparison with the city's plan it presents to our minds such distinct and essentially favorable features as to make it entirely preferable. Without entering into a discussion of the details of the two schemes, the platform arrangement of the city's plan would necessitate congestion in the station at rush hours which is avoided by the passageways shown on the company's plan.'

"The study for this terminal has been developed by the company with a view to avoid, so far as possible, conditions prevailing to some extent in the elevated and subway stations in the city of Boston, and we are convinced that the traveling public making use of this station will be better accommodated by its plan. An estimate of its efficiency made by the controlling factor of rapid transit assures us that no material delays will be effected by the company's scheme, and that there will be an orderly distribution of traffic under a convenient arrangement, and with due regard to safe, efficient and economical operation."

"We therefore revise the determination of the mayor with respect to the Harvard square station and determine that its location, together with the exits and approaches to and from the streets, shall be as shown upon the company's plan filed with the mayor, a duplicate of which is filed with the petition now before us. We are further of opinion that the subway station at Harvard square as shown upon the company's plan, in its general design and arrangement and connections for surface cars, is convenient in location and has suitable exits and approaches."

"Next to be considered is the station near Central square. The city presents a study here for exits and approaches upon private land. The area to be covered by these exits and approaches and the surface station is substantially of like amount as that sought by the company in Massachusetts avenue. Apart from the largely increased cost, the plan presents features that we are convinced will ever be unsatisfactory, not only to

(Continued on Page Five, Column Six.)

STORY OF WRECK OF STEAMER HALL TOLD TO U.S. INSPECTORS

Capt. Frank K. Jewell of the wrecked and abandoned coastwise steamer Horatio Hall, which sank off Monomoy Point after a collision with the Metropolitan line freighter H. F. Dimock, today told his story to the United States steamboat inspectors at their office at 141 Milk street. Following this recital the inspectors of the Boston district will interview several other people in an endeavor to determine whether a trial to fix the responsibility will be necessary. Chief Inspector Andrew J. Savage, with Inspector William A. Carleton and Chief Clerk George A. Copeland heard the recital of the event from Captain Jewell.

The interview was private, and at the conclusion Inspector Savage stated that at this time he could give nothing out relative to the story of Captain Jewell because of the possibility of no trial being necessary after other parties have been heard.

He stated that if, after others have been heard it is deemed necessary, a public trial will be ordered. Mr. Savage declined to state just how many other persons would be interviewed by the of-

ficials, or who they might be. At the conclusion of the interview, which occupied nearly two hours, Captain Jewell left at once for his home at Portland, Maine.

For further State House news see Page 4.

CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY DECISION GIVEN BY RAILROAD BOARD

Plans Submitted by the Elevated for Harvard Square Station Are Favored by the Commission.

REPORT OUT TODAY

Citizens and Mayor Win the Contention Over Central Square Station by Ruling of State Officials.

The board of railroad commissioners today announced its finding upon the petition of the Boston Elevated Railroad Company for a revision of the determination by the mayor of Cambridge relative to the scheme for the location of the stations of the subway in Cambridge.

The board accepts the company's plan for the station at Harvard square in preference to that offered by the mayor of Cambridge. It agrees with him that the company's plan for the station at Central square is unsuitable and inconvenient and should be revised so as not to obstruct Massachusetts avenue, which is a very important highway at this point.

The board declares that the city's plan for a station at Kendall square is unsuitable, and also that the plan submitted by the company does not come within the provisions of terms of the order of the board.

"The scheme of the company and the scheme of the city for a subway station at Harvard square are not materially apart in the matter of expense, but develop distinct methods of handling passengers and surface cars. While the company's plan is far from ideal and necessitates a walk between surface and subway cars which we wish might be avoided, yet by comparison with the city's plan it presents to our minds such distinct and essentially favorable features as to make it entirely preferable. Without entering into a discussion of the details of the two schemes, the platform arrangement of the city's plan would necessitate congestion in the station at rush hours which is avoided by the passageways shown on the company's plan."

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(Continued on Page Five, Column Six.)

TERMINUS REPORT BY CITY ENGINEERS

The city engineers of Melrose, Malden, Everett, Somerville and Medford are soon to come to Boston to inspect the arrangement and facilities of the Boston Elevated railway at Sullivan square, and will offer a report to a joint session, the members of which will be composed of delegates from the city government of these five places, to be held at the City Hall in Malden on the evening of March 27.

It is expected that they will have with them at this meeting several engineers from the Boston Elevated railway, and each city engineer will submit a plan to improve conditions at the Boston terminal.

When the bill was finally considered in committee of the whole House, it was amended in a manner satisfactory to Christian Scientists, and thus passed.

For further State House news see Page 4.

For further State House news see Page 4.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

DESIRE TO AID IMMIGRATION

Unused Land Problem of Australia to Be Solved. Possible Resumption of Private Land.

SYDNEY, N.S.W.—That the unused land problem and the immigration question, which is so closely bound up with it, are on the eve of a solution may be simply a surmise, but they have entered a phase which seems to preclude a long deferment.

The desire to regulate or rather facilitate abundant immigration is becoming so universal and intense as to affect political convictions to a remarkable extent. This is best illustrated by the recent declaration made to a press representative by Mr. Reid, the well known ex-leader of the anti-socialist party.

While believing in assisted immigration, Mr. Reid said he did not see how land could be opened for immigrants when Australians could not get lands themselves. He thought this pointed to wholesale resumption of private land and proposed a general valuation of large private estates as at a fixed date; occupiers should be notified that the state will resume all large estates unless previously cut up for genuine closer settlement. Whatever happened, Mr. Reid continued, the valuation would be as on fixed date plus the value of subsequent useful improvements. On the other hand, he rejected the proposal of a graduated land tax as neither expedient nor straightforward.

Foreign Briefs

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The New Zealand government has offered to defray the cost of a first-class battleship of the latest type.

PESHAWUR, India.—It is reported that 1200 arrests have been made at Jelalabad, Afghanistan, in connection with the plot against the Ameer.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOSTON.—"The Man of the Hour."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Her Own Way."
COLONIAL—"The Girls of Gettysburg."
GLOBE—"Brown of Harvard."
HOLLIS STREET—"Sanson."
KEITH'S—"Vaudeville."
MAJESTIC—"Mr. Hamlet From Broadway."
ORPHEUM—"Vaudeville."
PARK—"Peggy Macree."
TREMONT—"Kitty Grey."

NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Brewster's Millions."
ALHAMBRA—"Vaudeville."
ASTOR—"The Man From Home."
BLANCKO—"The Fighting Hope."
BIJOU—"A Gentleman From Mississippi."
BLANCKO—"Vaudeville."
CARNegie HALL—"Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Nordica."
CASINO—"Havoc."
COLONIAL—"Vaudeville."
CRITERION—"An Englishman's Home."
DAILY—"The Goddess of Reason."
EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows."
GAIETY—"The Traveling Salesman."
GARFIELD—"The Prince."
GERMAN (Irving place)—"Love Watches."
GERMAN (Madison ave. and 50th)—"The American House."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The American House."
HACKETT—"A Woman's Way."
HAMMERSTEIN—"Vaudeville."
HEALING SQUARE—"The Return of Eve."
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."
Hudson—"The Third Degree."
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Big Co-Ed."
LIBERTY—"Kassia."
LYCEUM—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."
LYRIC—"The Blue House."
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—"Monday evening, 'This'."
Wednesday evening, "Traviata."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—"Monday evening, 'Aida'."
Tuesday evening (begin at 5:30), "Die Walküre."
METROPOLITAN—"Bandana Land."
MAJESTIC—"The Newweds and Their Baby."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Bachelor."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robert Mantell in repertoire."
Monday evening, "Louise XI."
Tuesday evening, "Richelieu."
NEW YORK—"Miss Innocence."
RAYMOND—"The White Sister."
STUYVESANT—"The Eastest Way."
WALLACK—"Votes for Women."
WEST END—"The Devil."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
CUBAN—Opera House—"Via Wireless."
COLONIAL—"Little Nemo."
GARRICK—"H. H. Sothern in repertoire."
GREAT NORTHERN—"Thomas E. Shea in repertoire."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Head of the House."
HAYMARKET—"Vaudeville."
ILLINOIS—"Polly of the Circus."
LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl."
MEYICKER—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."
MAJESTIC—"Vaudeville."
OLYMPIC—"Vaudeville."
PARK—"The Tiger."
PRINCETON—"The Prince of Tonight."
STUYVESANT—"The White Sister."
WHITNEY—"The Boy and the Girl."

BOSTON CONCERTS.
MONDAY.
CHICKERING HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Tol-mania trio.
WHITNEY HALL, 8:15 p. m.—The opera "Louise." Illustrated talk by H. L. Gideon.
TUESDAY.
STEINERT HALL, 8 p. m.—Song recital.
STEINERT HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Oxford Trio.
WEDNESDAY.
WHITNEY HALL, 8:15 p. m.—The opera "Pelleas and Melisande." Illustrated talk by H. L. Gideon.
STEINERT HALL, 8 p. m.—Piano recital.
Leland Hall.
JORDAN HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Cantata "La Vita Nuova" the Cecilia Society.
FRIDAY.
SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—Nineteenth rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra; Miss Germaine Schulzer, soloist.
CHICKERING HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Hess-Schroeder Quartet, fourth concert.
STEINERT HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Earl Barleben and May Belle Hagenow-Furbush, violin and piano recital.

POTTER HALL, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Katherine Lincoln, assisted by Mrs. Olive Whitely-Hilton, violinist.
STEINERT HALL, 8 p. m.—Song recital, Germaine Schulzer.
SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—Nineteenth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra; Miss Germaine Schulzer, soloist.

LONDON IS TO SEE WRIGHT AEROPLANE

Successful Airship Navigator Accepts Invitation to Make Demonstration of What His Craft Can Do.

LONDON.—The British government has at last disclosed a positive aviation program, which includes the adoption of the methods and machines of the Wright brothers, the American aviators.

Wilbur Wright has definitely accepted an invitation to visit this country and give the war office an opportunity for judging the efficiency of his aeroplane. One of the Wright aeroplanes already is in London, awaiting the coming of the aeronaut. This will not be, however, until after the Wrights have made their visit to Rome, where they are expected the early part of April.

The war office has every intention of offering to purchase one of the aeroplanes, having determined on such a course as the result of the close scrutiny with which British military experts have followed the Wright demonstrations at Pau, France, a scrutiny which convinced them of the practical utility of the Wright invention.

Hitherto the government has refrained from spending money on aeroplanes because it regarded them as mere experiments. Wilbur Wright's successes in France have completely altered the impression, and there is prospect now that the government will emerge from the period of seeming inactivity and put itself on a basis to compare with other



(Photo by "The Car.")

WILBUR WRIGHT AND HIS AEROPLANE.

Showing Mr. Wright in his airship, making a special flight for the King of Spain at Pau, France, the King and attendants in the foreground.

first-class powers in regard to this important department of mechanical progress.

The outward indifference of the government to this sort of enterprise and the meagreness of the encouragement held out to the war office representatives who are endeavoring to make some progress in aviation in England has

caused no little adverse criticism. The insignificance of the amount spent by the government on aeroplanes and dirigible balloons during the year 1907-8—a matter of but little over \$67,000, of which only about \$12,000 was spent on the manufacture of gliders or aeroplanes—is obvious to all who have followed the experiments and trials and

noted the successes made in Germany and France.

Apart from the significance of his visit in relation to the national policy toward aeronautics, the British public has followed Mr. Wright's exploits in the air with a degree of interest that will ensure him an enthusiastic welcome on his arrival.

EGYPTIANS NOW LOOK FOR CHANGE IN KHEDEVE'S PLAN

CAIRO, Egypt.—For a number of weeks there has been a growing anticipation of decisive measures by the Khedive's government to cope with the present situation, which is by some people said to recall certain phases of the Arabi Pasha adventure.

The appointment of H. H. Hussein Pasha Kamil to the presidency of the General Assembly was spoken of as a preliminary step, the object of which was to infuse a more businesslike and less impractical spirit into the members. The appointment was bitterly assailed by the Nationalist party, whose leaders claimed that the prince, who is widely known for his energy and aggressiveness, was placed at the head of the assembly in order to intimidate it. His presence, however, did not prevent the members from passing a resolution demanding popular government, although the prime minister, Sir Ghali Boutros, had declared at the previous sitting that the government was not prepared to give the "dustoor" or parliamentary regime at the present time. The Legislative Council has also been charged with exceeding its legal functions in connection with the same question.

The prevailing electoral system by which the members of the two constitutional bodies, the Legislative Council and the General Assembly are liable to qualify for wealth rather than ability, it is believed will have to be radically changed in the near future with a view to curbing the growing influence of Nationalist incipientism. As the members hold their posts permanently, the Khedive will have to dismiss them and reconstruct both bodies.

Since the demise of Mustapha Kamel, the founder of the Nationalist party, the propaganda of the extremists has undergone considerable changes. Until the Turkish revolution, its nature was simply anti-British, or anti-occupationist, while the subsidies from Constantinople gave it a picturesque pan-Islamic coloring. When these subsidies ceased, on the rise of a pronouncedly anglo-philic power at the Bosphorus, the Nationalist leaders had to seek other support and adopt other measures.

The students' problem with its numerous strikes and demonstrations, its insubordinations and endless annoyances, has become the foremost question in modern Egypt, thanks to the inflammatory propaganda of the Nationalists. The climax came some time ago when the students of the most celebrated Mohammedan seat of learning, the Al Azhar University of Cairo, a purely theological institution under the immediate control of the Khedive, went on strike and caused no end of disturbance. Owing to the large proportion of foreigners among them, the situation was rather delicate.

The situation was not improved by Hamada Pasha, acting head of the university, endeavoring to reduce some of the students to order by a slight corporal punishment. However, the studies have been resumed, the Khedive having pardoned the offending young men, a clemency which appears to have given the impression, in some quarters, that the authorities dared not proceed differently.

CZAR HONORS PRESIDENT DIAZ.
MEXICO CITY.—Emperor Nicholas has conferred the order of the Grand Cross of Alexander Nevsky upon President Diaz. The order is one of the highest within the gift of the Russian sovereign.

COUNT ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP FLIES WITH MILITARY CREW

Soldier Crews Have No Difficulty in Manning the Ship—Inventor Is Installing Silencers, Similar to Those in Motor Cars, to Make Flight Noiseless.

BERLIN, Germany.—Count Zeppelin's airship, "the Imperial Airship Zeppelin I," as it is known officially, made its first flight with a military crew, and likewise its first venture aloft without its inventor and master, the Count, one day last week, in the neighborhood of Lake Constance.

Count Zeppelin participated in the first flight and then watched two others. It was the first time that he had ever watched from the ground the flight of his machine. Each ascent lasted an hour and was successful. The soldier crews met with no difficulty in manning the vessel; the after motor failed on the first attempt and on the two subsequent flights the machine was propelled entirely by the forward motor, to which it responded readily. The after motor was later repaired and the maneuvers were continued through the week.

Among the refinements which Count

Zeppelin is adding to his new airship will be silencers and improvements in the mounting of the propellers, likewise with the object of eliminating noise. The strictures on the experimental flying machines, that they made so much noise, did not take into account the possibility of eliminating this by silencers such as are employed on motor cars, thus accomplishing soundless flight.

The military vessel, has now reached a stage of advancement where it is advisable to attend to this matter, and likewise the elimination of all sound of the propellers. The increased engine power of the new craft will enable it to make better speed than any of its predecessors. With its speedy and noiseless qualities, its ability to carry several tons, and with a radius of action that will cover practically all Europe, the new Zeppelin vessel has been characterized by an imaginative sponsor as the Dreadnought of the air.

CENTRAL AMERICA HEADS TO CONFER

Five Presidents of Republics Are Expected to Meet to Discuss a Way to Establish Peace.

CITY OF MEXICO.—A conference of the five presidents of Central American republics will be held shortly it is expected. Word has reached here that President Cabrera of Guatemala, Davila of Honduras and Zelaya of Nicaragua, have agreed to attend the proposed meeting.

It is thought certain that President Figueroa of San Salvador and the President of Costa Rica will also consent. The invitation was sent out by Senor Echeverria, president of the Central American branch of the bureau of American republics, and the purpose of the gathering will be a discussion of ways and means to live up to the letter and spirit of the Washington peace pact and thus remove all cause for intervention by either the United States or Mexico.

ASQUITH SEEKS NAVAL SOLUTION

LONDON.—It is expected that Premier Asquith will make a statement tonight in reference to the Dreadnoughts, which will remove the reason d'être for Mr. Balfour's motion of censure.

The government's embarrassment on the naval question is due to two facts: First, that unless eight Dreadnoughts are built, Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey and the whole board of admiralty, both the professional and political members, will resign, and secondly that up to now, if the government had pledged itself to build eight such vessels, David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, and Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade, would have resigned.

Mr. Asquith favors a fight, and it is a safe prophecy that the vessels will be laid down within a year. The opposition is determined to force the immediate yielding of the point. There is a good reason to believe that it will go so far, if necessary, as to throw up the whole budget in the House of Lords unless the point is previously conceded.

FRENCH STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

PARIS.—Three fourths of the Paris army of telegraph and telephone strikers are back at work today and other are returning so rapidly that by Tuesday it is expected all will again be at work.

Gangs of men are repairing cut lines and within a few days normal conditions will prevail, except for the accumulation of messages, which it will take days to dispose of.

The end of the strike came as a result of a compromise, in which the strikers won the points at issue but lost out on the question that was indirectly the cause of the strike—the promulgation of a rule by M. Simyan, under secretary of posts and telegraphs, by which promotions are no longer based on seniority or length of service.

The official business of many European powers was crippled by the strike and they appealed to Premier Clemenceau to settle the trouble as speedily as possible. During the critical debate over the navy budget, the English cabinet could not get into communication with the king.

M. Barthou, minister of public works, and Premier Clemenceau promised the strikers that none would be dismissed if they returned to work and that hereafter they could lay their grievances directly before the minister of public works. These were points for which the strikers held out. The demand for the expulsion of M. Simyan was not complied with.

TALLY OF COMING GERMAN WARSHIPS

BERLIN.—Because of the assertions in England that Germany in 1912 will have 17 warships, all of them of the big-gun type, the navy department authorizes the statement that in the autumn of 1912 Germany will have 13 such vessels. These will be battleships Nassau and Westfalen, ready for sea in 1909; battleships Reinland and Posen and cruiser Von Der Tann, ready for sea in 1910; three battleships to replace the Oldenburg, Siegfried and Beowulf and a cruiser to replace the armored cruiser "G," ready in 1911; and three battleships to replace the Frithof, Hildebrand and Heimdahl and a vessel to replace the cruiser "H," ready for sea in 1912.

AMERICAN WOMAN ARRANGING LONDON SUFFRAGE MEETING

Mrs. Catt Preparing for the Alliance Convention Which Will Include Representatives of Sixteen Nations.

AIMS OF GATHERING

LONDON.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, president of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, has left here for southeastern Europe on a lecture tour. Mrs. Catt was in London for 10 days conferring with the local organization regarding the quinquennial meeting of the alliance, to be held here April 26 to May 1. The business meetings will be held in St. James's Hall.

No less than 16 countries will be represented in the congress. These are the United States, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa and England, and it is expected that representatives will be in attendance from Bohemia, Austria, Iceland, Belgium, Spain, Serbia, Greece, Turkey and Egypt.

Among those coming from America are Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, national president, who is being announced here as "unquestionably the greatest woman orator in the world," Mrs. Henry Villard, daughter of William Lloyd Garrison; Mrs. William Ivins, wife of one of the most prominent political reformers in the United States, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Millen, daughter of Gerrit Smith, one of the most famous of abolition orators.

America claims the honor of being the birthplace of the International Alliance, the preliminary meeting having been held in Washington in February, 1902.

The object of the coming congress in April is for the purpose of revising the constitution, the election of officers, the adoption of plans for future work, and the adoption of a recognized system of parliamentary usage which may be regarded as national.

LORD CURZON'S GIFT OF LAMP

CAIRO, Egypt.—Lord Curzon's gift of a lamp to the Taj Mahal, at Agra, recently presented to that famous mausoleum by the lieutenant-governor of the United Provinces (India), owes its origin to Cairo and its workmanship to an Egyptian artist, Todoros Badir.

When leaving India, the former viceroy desired to present to the Taj a lamp of especial workmanship to be suspended from the dome over the cenotaphs of the Mogul Emperor Shah Jehan and his queen Mumtaz Mahal in whose memory that wonderful mausoleum was built. The gift was desired to fill the place of a lamp that hung there in earlier times, but had disappeared, with the result that after sundown the interior of the shrine was in complete darkness.

It was not easy to find a model for such a lamp, but Lord Curzon on his return from India, in 1905, finally found it in Cairo after a visit to the Arab museum and the principal mosques. There is a famous lamp which, though apparently lost, has been reproduced in many works of Saracenic art, and this Lord Curzon decided to take for his model.

It was found that in all Egypt there were only two workmen capable of carrying out such a delicate piece of work, and of the two Todoros Badir was chosen.

Two years were occupied in making the lamp, which is of bronze, richly inlaid with silver and gold. There is no doubt that no such lamp has been made since the original was designed many centuries ago. An inscription in Persian script tells that the lamp was presented by the former viceroy, and the latter in his message adds the hope that "the lamp may be thought worthy of a place in the most solemn and beautiful building in the east, and hang there as a last tribute of respect."

At the recent inaugural ceremony, performed by Sir John Hewett, the lieutenant-governor, only 200 persons could be admitted, but outside there was a gathering of at least 10,000 people. The dome is 80 feet high and the lamp was suspended to within 10 feet of the pavement over the cenotaphs.

DEBATE CANADIAN RURAL DELIVERY

OTTAWA, Ont.—The free rural mail delivery question was brought up by Mr. Armstrong (Lampton), who contended that the postmaster-general had not given the service a proper trial and that the expense of a thorough system was being decidedly overestimated. In reply the postmaster-general, Mr. Lemieux, stated that the system Mr. Armstrong wished to have adopted last year cost the United States \$34,000,000.

The small rural population in Canada would hardly warrant an expenditure of a sum which must approximate the above amount owing to the large territory over which the population was scattered.

Mary Baker Eddy

By SIBYL WILBUR

ONLY biography of Mrs. Eddy authenticated from data in the possession of officials of the Christian Science Church.

The book mentioned in the article from the Houston (Texas) Chronicle in the Christian Science Sentinel of January 21, and in the February Christian Science Journal. Three hundred and eighty pages with especially important chapters on "The Discovery of the Principle of Christian Science," "A Strange Conspiracy," etc. Beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound in cloth. Single copies, postpaid, \$3.00. Six copies by prepaid express, \$17.00.

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Bottles	75 8.00
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Leading Events in Athletic World Bay State Golf Dates

BUSY SEASON FOR GOLFERS OF THIS STATE ASSURED

Thirty-Four Tournaments Already Arranged for by the State Association and More Are Expected.

BEGIN NEXT MONTH

That the golfers of this state are to have a busy season this year is assured from the many tournaments which have been arranged for by the Massachusetts Golf Association, announcement of which has just been made. It is still some little time before the actual tournaments will begin, but players are already getting ready for these events, and at least one Massachusetts club has already opened a part of its purse for playing.

No less than 34 fixtures have already been named by the association and it is expected that a few more will be added to the list before it is finally acted upon. The annual championship of the state will be played June 17. The course for this event has not yet been selected. The open championship will begin June 30 and the course will be named at a later date. It is expected that most of the leading amateur and professional players of this country will enter the open tournament.

The date and course for the interstate matches between the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania players for the Lesley cup have not yet been announced. They will be played in Philadelphia this year and are expected to take place the week of the women's national championships. It has been announced that the entries for the team championship of Massachusetts will close April 16, less than a month from now. The division of the clubs in the state has not yet been finally decided upon, but the matches will probably be played in four sections instead of eight as was the case last year. The following division is the one that will probably be approved by the association:

Section 1—Century Club, Allston, Braintree, Chestnut Hill, Woodland and Albemarle.
Section 2—Oakley, Concord, Lexington, Weston, Belvedere, Island, Meadow Brook, Vesper and Winchester.
Section 3—Pepperell, Runaway Brook of Clinton, Tatnuck of Worcester, Tekoa of Westfield, Mt. Tom of Holyoke, Worcester, Mt. Tom of Holyoke, Oxford of Chicopee, Stockbridge, C. C. of Springfield, Alpine of Fitchburg and Framingham.
Section 4—Essex County, Myopia, Salem, Tedesco, Brockton, Cohasset, Crow Point, Hoosic Whisk, Wollaston, C. C. of New Bedford, Fall River, Hyannisport and Segregansett.
The fixtures already agreed upon by the state association are:

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADING SCORES.

FIVE MEN.	
Lipmans, Chicago.....	2902
Brunswick, New York.....	2860
Interstates, Brooklyn.....	2844
Duffy, St. Louis.....	2843
Melrose, Chicago.....	2836
DOUBLES.	
A. and T. Schwoegler, Madison, Wis.....	1304
Dean-Turner, St. Louis.....	1259
Jarrett-Pump, Jr., Chicago.....	1249
Steinmiller-Lippert, Chicago.....	1236
Eick-Novak, Toledo.....	1201
SINGLES.	
F. Bruggemann, Sioux City.....	691
Larry Sutton, Rochester.....	691
E. Peterson, Chicago.....	672
Harry Hoyer, Sioux City.....	663
Fred Ebert, Milwaukee.....	660

May 5, 6, 7, 8—Wollaston G. C., Montclair.	
May 12 to 15—The Country Club, Brookline.	
May 22—Meadowbrook G. C., Reading.	
May 27 to 29—Woodland G. C., Auburn.	
June 3—Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton.	
June 4 and 5—Allston G. C., Allston.	
June 4—Fall River G. C., Southernet Junction.	
June 11 and 12—Chestnut Hill G. C., Chestnut Hill.	
June 17 to 19 and June 21—Massachusetts amateur championship and Wollaston shield competition (June 17); course to be selected; entries close June 11.	
June 10—Lexington G. C., Lexington.	
June 15 to 17—Country Club of New Bedford.	
June 26 and June 28 and 29—Oakley C. C., Watertown.	
June 30 and July 1—Massachusetts open championship, 72 holes medal play; course to be selected.	
July 6 to 9—Country Club of Springfield.	
July 10 to 17—Essex Country Club, Manchester.	
July 24—Crow Point G. C., Hingham.	
Aug. 6 and 7—Allston G. C., Allston.	
Aug. 14—Wollaston G. C., Montclair.	
Aug. 19 to 21—Essex Country Club, Manchester.	
Aug. 27 and 28—Brockton C. C., Cambridge.	
Aug. 27 and 28—Winchester C. C., Winchester.	
Aug. 31 to Sept. 3—Stockbridge G. C., Stockbridge.	
Sept. 4—Worcester G. C., Worcester.	
Sept. 4—Bellevue G. C., Melrose.	
Sept. 10 and 11—Commonwealth G. C., Chestnut Hill.	
Sept. 16 to 18—Woodland G. C., Auburn.	
Sept. 18—Vesper G. C., Lowell.	
Oct. 2—Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton.	
Oct. 6 and 7—Wollaston G. C., Montclair.	
Oct. 8 and 9—Chestnut Hill G. C., Chestnut Hill.	
Oct. 14 to 16—The Country Club, Brookline.	
Oct. 16, 18 and 19—Oakley C. C., Watertown.	

BILLIARD GAMES BEGIN TONIGHT

NEW YORK—Lewis Cure, the French expert, and Calvin Demarest, the Chicago player who recently turned professional, will meet tonight in the opening game of the international billiard tournament, 18-inch ball line, two shots in.

Seven players in all are entered. Besides Cure and Demarest, the others are: George Slosson, George Sutton, H. Cline of Philadelphia, A. Cutler of Boston and O. Morningstar of New York. The tournament will end April 3.

NEW TROPHY FOR TECH ATHLETES.

Maj. Frank H. Briggs, Technology '81, has announced that he will present each year a silver cup to the track athlete who makes the best all-round record.

WILL DISCUSS BASKETBALL

Harvard Athletic Committee Holding Meeting This Afternoon Will Consider Important Questions.

An important meeting of the Harvard athletic committee is being held this afternoon. A number of matters which are of moment to the athletic policy of the university are to be discussed. It is not expected that final decisions will be reached in all of them, but a beginning will be made and a number of changes may be looked for in Harvard's attitude on varsity sports before long.

The question of continuing to maintain a varsity basketball team will come up. Many of the students seem to favor the abolishing of this game as a varsity sport on account of the poor showing made by the five this year. Others believe that an effort should be made to improve the quality of the game, rather than to abolish a sport which is enjoyed by many of the undergraduates.

The two-period rule is also to receive attention. It is felt that this has not done anything to improve the scholastic standing of these undergraduates who take part in athletic contests and that it deprives many of them from getting the full enjoyment from athletic contests which they feel they are entitled to if they maintain their scholastic standing.

Attention will also be given to the debarment of those students who have failed their college course in three years and are devoting their fourth in the first year of one of the professional schools. These men are deprived of one year in athletic sports simply because they have maintained a high scholarship, doing four years' work in three, that they may the sooner complete their education. It is the hope of the student body that the athletic committee will allow such men to play on varsity teams in the future.

The football schedule for 1909 which has been prepared by Captain Fish will come up for approval, no doubt existing as to its meeting with their sanction. Coach Haughton thinks very highly of it, and as the committee has already expressed their approval of his selection as head coach and the good work he has done for that sport in Cambridge, there is no question but that they will accept the schedule as prepared.

HOWELL WINS CHESS TITLE.

NEW YORK—By defeating L. R. Eisenberg of the Rice and Cosmopolitan Chess clubs, in a game to decide a tie for first place, C. S. Howell of the Brooklyn Chess Club won the title of New York state chess champion. Eisenberg had the white pieces and opened with the queen's pawn. The game developed irregularly, but assumed the familiar form of the queen's gambit declined. Honors were even until the middle game, when Eisenberg lost his bearings, permitting Howell to win a pawn. Howell scored the game after 41 moves.

CAPTAIN OF TWO SPORTS.



T. B. PARKER, 1911, M. I. T. Tennis and Basketball Leader.

LARGE SQUAD AT TECHNOLOGY

With over 35 men announcing their intention of playing tennis this spring for the varsity squad, in answer to a call for candidates by Captain Parker, prospects for a successful season are excellent.

A new system has been introduced of rating the players which Captain Parker thinks will bring good results. Each player will be given a rating, and the players will have the privilege of challenging the man with the rating above him, and thus get his place. The four men at the top of the list at the beginning of the season will compose the team which will represent Technology in the intercollegiate on May 24 at Longwood. The team will probably be picked from the following: Captain Parker, P. M. Wentworth, F. W. Coville, M. K. Sweet and Jerome Scheuer, who won the championship last fall.

Two dual meets have been arranged and several others are pending. The team will play Brown this season at Providence on May 15 and will tackle Wesleyan at home on May 22. Both of these colleges are considered good on the courts, and close games are expected.

AMERICAN VICTORY AT BERLIN.

BERLIN—In the presence of the Crown Prince and an immense throng of spectators, the American team, composed of Floyd McFarland and James Moran, finished first in the six-day bicycle race. The total distance covered was 2425 miles, 312 less than McFarland and Moran made when they won the six-day race in New York in 1908.

ROLLER SKATING RECORD BROKEN.

DENVER—The world's roller skating record was broken in the six-day relay race here, when Eisenland and Burke, the team from Idaho Springs, completed 1519 miles 4 laps on an 11-lap track. The previous record was 1512 miles 8 laps.

Yale University Notes

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Prof. Hanns Oertel has been chosen university delegate to the 500th anniversary of the University of Leipzig in July, and Prof. Williston Walker, delegate to the 350th anniversary of the University of Geneva.

At a meeting of the Yale foreign mission executive committee last week D. H. Leavens, 1909, of Norwich, Conn., was appointed to go out and begin the work of teaching in the college at Changsha on an appointment of three years, to take the place of the Rev. William H. Sallmon '94, who will return next month.

The general subject of the Lyman Beecher lectures, which will this year be delivered by the Rev. Dr. H. Hensley Henson, canon of Westminster, London, Eng., will be "The Liberty of Prophecy."

The movement for a memorial on the campus to graduates of Yale who served in the civil war is gradually taking shape, and will probably be definitely announced ere long. The memorial, if the present plan is carried through, will represent both the Union and confederate sides, and be a symbol of harmony of North and South.

Statistics compiled for the Yale News show that 68 per cent of the Yale professors are Yale graduates; that the professors have published an average of about four books each; that the average age of professors is 51 years, and that New York and Connecticut head the list of states, and are about equal as professorial birthplaces.

The anniversary address at the divinity school commencement next June will be delivered by the Rev. Hiram Van Kirk, instructor in systematic theology.

FIREMEN'S BACK WAGES SOUGHT

TAUNTON, Mass.—Robert Luce of Somerville and Louis Swig of this city are counsel for the permanent firemen of this city in their attempt to receive back wages due through the failure of Mayor Edgar L. Crossman to sign or veto an ordinance which was passed by the city council.

The ordinance was passed on Dec. 31. Legal opinions have been received from Clerk Kimball of the Legislature and other officials. The matter is now in the hands of the fire department committee awaiting the opinion of the city solicitor.

BOSTON MANAGERS HAVE DONE MUCH TRYING OUT MEN

The Pitching Staffs Seem to Be the Uncertain Factors With Both of the Boston Baseball Teams.

SPEEDY OUTFIELDS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Manager Lake will give his players some strenuous practice work this afternoon as a result of the defeat administered to his team Sunday by the Memphis nine. As yet no date has been arranged for a third game, but if it can be found possible to hold the match, it will be played as the Boston players are all anxious to get even for the defeat.

Both teams played a fast game at times. The Memphis runs were made on hits which should have been out had the Boston players shown a little more speed at those times. The pitchers for both teams did good work and batting was scattered. But three errors were made in all, the Boston players making one of them. The score:

MEMPHIS.		AB	R	B	TS	PO	A	E
Baerwald, cf.....	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Lord, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Woodruff, rf.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cranton, 2b.....	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Conlon, lf.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Carey, lb.....	3	0	0	0	12	1	0	0
Lindsay, ss.....	2	1	3	0	4	1	0	0
Sweeney, p.....	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Schmidt, c.....	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Emerson, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quisler, c.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dick, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals.....	30	2	3	5	27	12	2	0

BOSTON.		AB	R	B	TS	PO	A	E
McConnell, 2b.....	3	0	1	1	1	3	0	0
Lord, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Speaker, cf.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gessler, rf.....	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
Stallard, lb.....	4	0	0	0	12	1	0	0
Niles, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.....	4	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
Sweeney, p.....	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Donahue, c.....	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Cleotis, p.....	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Burdett, p.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Morgan, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	31	0	5	5	27	12	1	0

Augusta, Ga.—The arrival of Pitcher Dornier was the only event of interest at the Boston Nationals' headquarters Sunday. He came from Hot Springs, where he has been doing some preparatory work and appeared to be in fine condition for work. The only player now missing is Clarence Beaumont, the outfielder, and he is expected to join the squad in Baltimore April 10.

The men are all anxious to get a good chance to practise. They have been handicapped considerably in their preliminary work and as soon as they get a chance to work out, they will take full advantage of it. The game which was to have been played with Augusta Saturday, will be played off tomorrow.

Much has been accomplished during the past week in the way of trying out the candidates for the Boston major league baseball clubs. While practise was not held every day, the games that were played showed that the players were fast rounding into form and that with two more weeks of preparatory work Manager Lake of the Americans and Bowerman of the Nationals would get a very good line on the men who would make up the two nines for the opening contests of the championship seasons.

There is no question but what Lake has already decided upon the men who will start the season for his team. His lineup in the Memphis games was the same as he has been playing at Hot Springs in the practise contests against the substitutes. With the exception of Niles in left field and possibly Stahl at first, no changes are looked for unless some one of the regular men fails to keep up to form. Thoney will undoubtedly be tried out in left as soon as he gets into condition to play. Niles is playing a very good game, and it will be a close race between these two players for the final choice. Stahl is playing a satisfactory game now and without the extra duties of captain, he may get back to his old-time form. If he does, it is more than probable he will be first choice, but if he does not improve his playing of 1908, Danzig will undoubtedly replace him, as the latter is a very fast man.

As yet the pitching staff has not had much of a trying out. Ryan pitched a good game against Memphis and promises to do well. Much is expected of Check. It will depend largely on how the pitchers succeed in the big games as to how high up in the race the team finally will be.

NEW YORK—Jack Binns, former wireless operator on the Republic, arrived on the Baltic Sunday to resume his work at the key. He will be given a good position in the Marconi company's office in this city.

NEW YORK—E. H. Harriman's steam yacht Sultana has sailed from this port for New Orleans, where it will pick up the railroad magnate and bring him back to this city after he concludes his inspection of his Pacific coast properties.

Notes From the Field of Sports

Unless the Columbia University undergraduates succeed in raising enough money to keep the crew going, that sport will be abandoned.

C. M. Daniels captured another swimming championship Saturday night when he won the 50-yard dash event at New York in 25 1-58.

Columbia University defeated Harvard at soccer football in the third game of the series for the Milnes' cup, Saturday, by a score of 1 to 0.

Captain Horrax of the Williams College track team won the first Lehman cup last week for the fourth successive time. He scored 52 points in all.

The Montclair Golf Club is considering the giving of a banquet to Amateur Champion Jerome D. Travers before he sails for England to compete in the leading events abroad.

Matthew Maloney, holder of the world's record for the outdoor marathon run, will be a contestant in the big marathon race to take place at the Polo Grounds April 3.

J. F. Barry of Boston has been named

as one of the players to represent this country in the international cable chess match for the Rice trophy next Friday and Saturday.

The class of 1910 won the interclass athletic meet at West Point Saturday night with 28 1/2 points. The class of 1912 was second with 25, 1909 third with 22 1/2 and 1911 last with 12.

English High won the regimental meet of the Boston High School Field and Track League Saturday with 57 1/2 points. Mechanic Arts High School was second with 12 1/2. English High won every first place and made four new league records.

John E. Porter of the Allegheny Country Club won the fifth annual spring golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., Saturday, defeating B. P. Merriman of the Waterbury (Conn.) Golf Club by 4 up and 2 to play.

Harvard and Yale played a tie game, 3 to 3, in the first intercollegiate soccer football game of 1909, at New Haven Saturday. For Yale, Beardslee played the best game, and Captain Fish of the varsity eleven and Gallatti, a substitute of last year's eleven, played the best game for Harvard.

CABLE CHESS FOR AMERICANS

PRINCETON, N. J.—With one game awaiting adjudication, the American cable chess players defeated those representing Oxford-Cambridge universities in the cable match for the Rice trophy Saturday, 4 games to 1.

This score comprised three victories at the first, third and fifth boards, where the Americans had the white pieces, and two drawn games at the fourth and sixth boards. One game, at the second table, was held over for adjudication merely because the American player believed that he could win out. The summary of the match:

Bds. AMERICA.		ENGLAND.	
1. L. J. Wolf.....	1	N. J. Roughton.....	0
2. W. H. Hughes.....	1	R. Lob.....	0
3. N. T. Whitaker.....	1	W. H. Humphreys.....	0
4. L. W. Stephens.....	1	J. J. Brown.....	0
5. H. Humphreys.....	1	J. G. Ronnie.....	1
6. W. W. Parsley.....	1	J. M. Bee.....	1
Totals.....	6	Total.....	1

This victory enabled the American to tie the record of the Englishmen in the series, the figures to date being three victories for each side and three tie matches. America also won in 1902 and 1908.

TRACK SQUAD BEGINS WORK

Regular spring work for all candidates for the Harvard University and freshman track teams begins today on Soldiers' Field, and all men are expected to report. Every effort has been made during the past week to get the Stadium track into good condition; the straight-away is now in fair shape, but the jumping pits are still a little heavy.

More material is needed for the freshman squad in the hammer throw and shot-put particularly. This year there will be the usual practise handicap shot-put and hammer throw contests open to all candidates; the dates will be assigned later by Coach Quinn.

Strict training will be required from now on in preparation for the handicap games, which will be held on April 16. Training for the university team will continue through the spring vacation at Exeter, N. H., in preparation for the dual meets with Dartmouth and Yale on May 8 and 16 respectively, and for the intercollegiate meet, which will be held May 28 and 29 in the Stadium.

WALKER PLANS TO VISIT HERE

JOHANNESBURG—R. E. Walker, the South African sprinter, will sail for England on April 29. He will meet Kerr, the Canadian champion, in the English championships at Stamford Bridge on July 3 and will then proceed to America and Canada, where he will meet Rector and many other American sprinters. He will race Kerr again in Canada.

Walker is confident that he will beat all his opponents, declaring that he has improved his time since the Olympic games. After leaving Canada he will visit Australia, and will possibly settle in England. He is determined to remain an amateur.

BRADY ELECTED CAPTAIN.

HANOVER, N. H.—Frank A. Brady has been elected captain of the Dartmouth basketball team for next year. Brady comes from South Boston High and has been prominent in Dartmouth athletics for the past three years. He has played forward on the varsity basketball five during his entire course, and last year played first base on the baseball team. He is one of the fastest forwards playing college basketball today, and was picked last year by Referee Henrich for a position on the all-New England intercollegiate five.

NEW RECORD FOR BONHAG.

NEW YORK—George Bonhag, the Irish-American A. C. runner, broke another record Saturday night. He ran in a seven-mile race against a relay team consisting of F. G. Bellars, N. Y. A. C., and James J. Lee, unattached. Bonhag covered the distance in 35 minutes 50 3-5 seconds, which takes 1 minute 3 2-5 seconds off the old record.

Brown University Notes

The Brown University Teachers' Association will hold its seventh annual meeting on April 2 and 3. The speakers will be Professor Delabarre of Brown University, Professor Henderson of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and Professor Horne of Dartmouth College.

President Faunce, accompanied by Professor Potter as secretary of the association alumni, is now engaged in a tour of alumni associations, which will include Washington, Pittsburg, Youngstown, Cleveland, Chicago, Denver and Colorado Springs.

Recent public lectures at the university have included Percy Mackaye on the "Dramatist as Citizen," President G. Stanley Hall on "Some Recent Studies in Borderline Phenomena," Dean Hodges on the "Apostolic Age," M. Delamarre on "Henri Lavedan."

Bishop McVieker has offered through the department of biblical literature a first prize of \$50 and a second prize of \$25 for the best essays on the subject, "The Preachers of Social Reform in Ancient Israel."

DATES FOR CORN EXPOSITION SET

OMAHA, Neb.—The dates selected by the National Corn Association for its next corn exposition are Dec. 6 to 18, 1909. These dates are necessarily so chosen because, if later, the exposition would conflict with the International Live Stock Show held at Chicago, Ill., and with winter meetings of various agricultural organizations; if earlier, they would not permit the minor and state shows to be feeders for the exposition itself.

The importance of this latter factor may be surmised from the fact that Illinois alone has 10,000 school district corn shows. Other states in the corn belt also hold similar shows. All send their best corn to the state show, and the state show sends its best to the national. The last of the state shows occurs about Thanksgiving time, and more than a week is necessary to prepare for the national. This year's exposition will be much bigger than that of 1908; business men of Omaha are increasing their subscriptions and \$100,000 is expected.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Work began today on the erection by J. E. Barlow & Co., Devonshire Building, of 52 two-story and basement brick houses in the so-called Aberdeen section. The contract has been awarded to Mead, Mason & Co. for the building of the two blocks of 27 and 25 houses respectively, one to face Commonwealth avenue and the other Leamington road. The houses are to be modern in every respect, and the surrounding grounds are to be beautified by shade trees and grass plots.

Messrs. J. E. Barlow & Co. already have planned for the building of further blocks in the same district, comprising in all from 300 to 350 houses.

NEW HOTEL PLANNED.

A new hotel to be called the Hotel Kenmore is to be erected soon on the lot at Kenmore and Newbury streets, which has been sold by Schuyler S. Bartlett et al., trustees of the Commonwealth Land Trust. Plans have been prepared at the office of Spofford & Eastman, architects, on Bromfield street, for a building five stories tall, with an entrance on Kenmore street. The new hotel will probably be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1 of this year.</

Legislation at the State House

HEAR MAYOR'S BILL
TO STOP BOND ISSUE
BEYOND DEBT LIMIT

Corporation Counsel Babson
Appears Before Committee
on Cities on Action Aimed
to Prevent Extravagance.

Corporation Counsel Babson appeared before the committee on cities at the State House today in advocacy of the bill petitioned for by Mayor Hibbard for the repeal of all authority granted to the city of Boston to issue loans outside of its debt limit, except those for transit purposes. Mr. Babson believed that this was granting the city authority that leads in many cases to unwarranted extravagance. In view of the probable adoption of a revised charter, Mr. Babson said, it would be well to start afresh with regard to loans. This bill was not opposed.

Corporation Counsel Babson also favored the petition of Mayor Hibbard for legislation giving the building commissioner authority over wharves 12 feet or more in height. At the present time, the building commissioner has no authority over wharf buildings under 27 feet, and in view of the large number of fires along the water front, some such legislation has been deemed necessary. The bill was not opposed.

The petition of Daniel C. Miles, brother of General Miles, to annex a portion of the town of Westminister to the city of Fitchburg was opposed by the town authorities, who contended that they did not wish to lose any of its taxable property.

Norman C. McNaughton, representing the East Boston Citizens' Trade Association, appeared before the committee in behalf of the petition to authorize the city of Boston to borrow money outside of the debt limit for the purpose of constructing a combined police station, district court and assembly hall in East Boston.

Senator Teeling said that while the petition asks that \$300,000 be appropriated, he felt a building could be constructed for much less. Between \$125,000 and \$150,000 he believed would meet all expense. He laid great stress on the need of the building.

Corporation Counsel Babson of Boston interrupted to explain that the administration recognized the need of a building proposed, but declared that Mayor Hibbard strongly opposed the methods of the petitioners. He said that it was decidedly against the policy of the city for the legislature to authorize the appropriation of money outside the debt limit for local improvements. Then again, these people should have gone to the city council. He said that there are so many bills for local improvements in Charlestown, South Boston and East Boston that it would be impossible for Boston to stand the debt.

Petitioners for legislation to require the city of Boston to purchase the land and buildings of the Perkins Institution for a municipal building, failed to appear when the bill was reached this morning. The bill was opposed, however, by Corporation Counsel Babson, who said that the land and buildings had little, if any, value to the city for municipal building purposes.

Permit Trust Companies
to Establish Branches

In executive session this morning the committee on banks and banking voted to report a bill on the petition of James W. Spence and others that trust companies may be authorized to establish branch offices in the same counties in which the main office is located in any city or town where there is no other national bank of discount.

The committee voted to report leave to withdraw on the petition of John Moir that depositors in savings banks may vote for the election of officials of such banks. Next General Court will be recommended on the petition of John Moir that savings banks must loan at least 50 per cent of their deposits on real estate first mortgages.

Reports of Committees
in Senate and House

In the Senate this afternoon the committee on mercantile affairs reported a bill to incorporate the Boston fire commissioner and 12 members of the department as the Boston Firemen's Relief Fund.

The committee on insurance reports no legislation necessary on the Governor's recommendation regarding old age pensions.

The committee on cities reports a bill to pension widows of retired police officers of Boston at from \$8 to \$10 per week. The committee also reports reference to the next general court on a bill providing for a municipal building in Charlestown.

In the House the committee on metropolitan affairs reports leave to withdraw on a bill providing for an investigation of the construction of a boulevard to connect the Revere Beach parkway with the shore drive in Winthrop.

The committee on street railways reported leave to withdraw the bill authorizing the Boston Elevated to purchase the property of the Old Colony Street Railway Company in Hyde Park and Dedham.

CHANGE OF NOTICE
FORM ADVOCATED
IN INSURANCE BILL

Hearing in Petition to Com-
pel Companies to Share the
Burden of Notification At-
tracts Attention Today.

Before the committee on insurance this morning there was a continued hearing to Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester on his bill to strike out the notice of loss "forthwith" in the present Massachusetts form for fire insurance and to provide in place of it a notice within 10 days, if the company shall request a statement of loss of the insured.

Mr. Washburn urged that it was not fair that the burden of notice should be always on the insured and never on the insurance company. He cited cases in his own city where the insurance patrol came to the fire and the agent of the company in one instance lived across the street. It seemed absurd to require the insured to furnish the company forthwith an attested statement of loss before he could begin his case in court. The courts themselves have construed this term "forthwith" in the standard policy to mean within a reasonable time, but that word reasonable left the matter indefinite.

Col. John P. Sweeney advocated a bill which embraced the proposition as to formal notice by the insured but gave the latter sixty days in which to file such notice, from the date of loss. The present notice "forthwith" he considered altogether too vague and sixty days was the notice required by the insurance company. Then his bill provided that the request for arbitration should come from the company in case it disputed the loss claimed. As it is now he stated that after filing his statement of loss the insured has to make an offer of arbitration as otherwise when his case comes up for trial two years later the court will throw him out if he cannot show offer of arbitration, which seemed an absurdity.

In the third instance, he said, it is required that the case shall be tried within two years after the date of loss. As it now requires at least two years to reach the case on the trial list of the courts, Colonel Sweeney urged that the insured should have six years in which to bring suit and not be shut out by what he termed these technicalities and pitfalls of which the insured is absolutely ignorant.

Both bills were opposed for the mutual companies by ex-Senator George I. Barnes of Weymouth, counsel for the Massachusetts Associated Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, and C. P. Faunce of the Holyoke Mutual Company on the ground that they would leave the mutual policy holder wholly unprotected from the dishonest individual policy holder, who would get 60 days to cover up his incendiary fire before filing his statement of loss and all the time he wanted to prepare his suit if given six years to enter it.

Representative L. J. Carleton of Haverhill spoke for his bill for the payment of the full amount of a loss by an insurance company within 60 days in cases where there is total loss. In the event of a dispute as to the loss the insured shall give bond to the company to assure its trial before a jury.

The further consideration of the bill was put over to March 29. The bill to continue the Cambridge Mutual Life Insurance Company was postponed to April 1. Mr. Franckle of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company spoke for Senate bill 171, that life insurance companies may issue policies at less than regular rates.

HOTEL MAN ASKS
FOR BETTER ROAD

GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Storer F. Crafts, manager of the Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, and a summer resident and property owner at Russ' island, Annisquam river, was in conference with the municipal council, and desires the reconstruction of the old county road from the junction of Concord and Causeway streets, West Gloucester, to Russ' island.

He has had plans submitted to the county commissioners and that body is willing to defray one-third of the cost, provided the city will guarantee the balance. Mr. Crafts must construct as much roadway additional as the county and city combined, and he stated, he was willing to do. He also said that all the abutments along the road would freely give any and all the land needed. Mr. Crafts has had plans drawn for the construction of a summer hotel on the island and will begin operations at once, if the city agrees to the building of the road.

The council agreed to take the matter under consideration, and in company with Mr. Crafts will make an inspection of the location of the proposed hotel and causeway on Monday, March 29, if the weather permits.

BIG COAL TRACT ACQUIRED.
PITTSBURG, Pa.—A 22,500-acre tract of coal land in Clay and Nicholas counties, West Virginia, which surveys have decided contain upward of 500,000,000 tons, has been acquired by the Lackawanna Coal & Land Company of Scranton, a corporation formed with \$2,500,000 of capital, which will lease the land on a royalty basis.

Lowell Y. W. C. A. Plans to Aid Travelers

Branch Will Be Established
at the Depot to Direct
Girls Who Are Journeying
Alone.

MEMBERSHIP GROWS

LOWELL, Mass.—A traveler's aid department and extension of the dining-room have been planned by the Y. W. C. A. of this city. The first-named department will assist young women traveling alone and branches will be established at the railroad stations.

The building of the Lowell Y. W. C. A. on John street which cost \$65,000, attracts the eye of the visitor at once. A campaign for membership just closed has added 371 new members and has raised the total membership of the association to 1097.

The work of this association was carried on first in rented rooms on Central street, when they received the gift of a lot on John street from James G. Butterick and Miss Martha Butterick. Then through the work of Miss Charlotte P. Kitson and others of the association, Frederick Fanning Ayer presented to the association the splendid building it now occupies, which was dedicated June, 1905.

The active members control the organization, electing a board of directors of 21 representative women. There is also a board of trustees which has charge of the property and trust funds of the association. The board at present is F. A. Bowen, president; William F. Hills, treasurer; Mrs. Emma Carl, Mrs. S. H. Thompson, J. Clark Glidden, William Trull Shephard and E. G. Morrison, directors.

BOARD IS REVISING
GRADE CROSSINGS
REPORT FOR LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—Word has been received in this city that the board of special commissioners, which is to make the decree for the elimination of the Boston & Maine grade crossings here, now has before it for the first time a copy of its final report and recommendations for consideration and revision. The document contains over 40 typewritten pages and includes much detail. Revision of the report, it is said, entails a comparison with the plans, which are divided according to the situation, construction, bridging, etc., and the relation to adjacent territory and streets. This is said to account for the long unexplained delay in signing and filing the report.

It is now foreshadowed that the report will provide for the elevation of the Boston & Maine tracks through Lynn, starting at a point west of the Commercial street freight yard at West Lynn far enough to raise also the grade of the Saugus branch tracks with those of the main line of the Eastern division, thereby abolishing the grade crossing at Lynn Common station. The combined tracks will go over Commercial street high enough to give a clear underway for traffic from the Point of Pines boulevard at least 15 feet.

The separation of the grades will be upon a rising ascendant to cross Market street at a height of 18 feet and Central square at about the same height. Silsbee street will be reached at the present level of the existing bridge. That much discussed thoroughfare will be closed to travel, so far as this report is concerned, the question of its being depressed or a new street opened up being left to be settled between the city of Lynn and the Boston & Maine Railroad.

From Silsbee street the grade will be gradually descending, crossing above every intervening street and Chatham street in East Lynn at a level sufficient to give 15 feet clearance beneath the elevated structure. The new grade will meet the present level of the railroad roadbed at a point west of Eastern avenue between Chatham street and the Swampscott line.

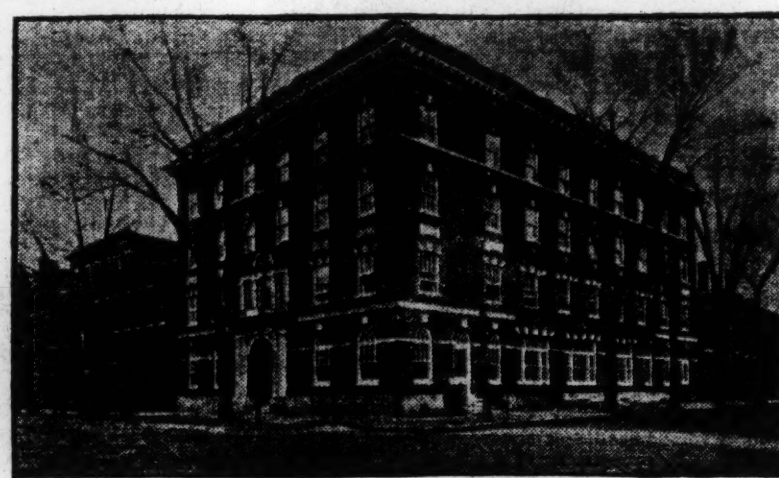
There will also be included some extra bridging to raise the tracks connecting with the freight yard at Pleasant street. Promise is given that the report will be filed within a comparatively short time.

COURT TO DECIDE
ON WOMAN'S HOME

Judge Robert Grant, of the probate court, will determine on evidence offered at a hearing today whether the courts of this state or the courts of New York have jurisdiction of the will of Jennie S. Gookin, who left an estate worth \$100,000.

John F. McCarthy, executor of the will, claims that the testatrix was a resident of New York at the time of her death and although she had resided in this city at one time and conducted a millinery business here. He claims that when she expired in this city she was on a visit here and that her legal residence was New York, and that the New York courts have jurisdiction in the case.

GASOLINE HEATER CAUSED FIRE.
Fire this afternoon, caused by a gasoline heater in the kitchen of a three-story brick dwelling at the corner of Scott and Lincoln streets, damages the building to the extent of \$300.



Y. W. C. A. BUILDING IN LOWELL, MASS.
Picture shows four-story home on John street in which over a thousand members are enrolled.

The purpose of the association is to give the stranger and homeless girl accommodations that will be a home to her, and consequently a large portion of this four-story building is given up to the lodging department and when all space is utilized accommodations are provided for 80. At present 63 are accommodated. Rooms are always retained for transients, so that the stranger coming into the city may find the protection of a Christian home.

A well-lighted and ventilated gymnasium with modern equipments and a trained director is one of the features of the building, and 206 have been enrolled in its classes during the past year. In the educational departments are cooking, dressmaking and millinery classes, also the embroidery and arts and crafts classes, 157 having attended these classes during the past year.

The lunch room is very popular and besides the regular boarders, last year, there were served over 17,000 meals. A lot is in the possession of the association for an annex to provide for a large dining-room to meet their needs.

The summer home of the association is located at East Northfield, Mass., and for 11 years the Lowell young women have had that privilege.

The Lowell association has been selected by the national organization for "Training Center" for young women desiring to enter the association secretaryship.

The careful and economical management of the various departments meets a large part of the running expenses, yet the religious and industrial departments are dependent on the citizens for support and cooperation.

The Lowell association is with 600 others under one great national organization with 140,000 members. Miss Grace Dodge of New York city is president and Miss Helen Gould is a member of the national board. Lowell association will be represented at the biennial convention of the national association to be held in April at St. Paul, Minn.

MEETING OF COAL
MINERS TUESDAY

The Question of a Strike Is
Expected to Be Settled by
the Six Hundred Delegates
at Scranton, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA — The anthracite mine workers' convention at Scranton on Tuesday is expected to decide, so far as the men are concerned, the new agreement with the coal mine operators to take the place of the present working agreement which will expire March 31.

All sorts of stories of the final outcome of the negotiations between the men and their employers have been circulated; but no one can do more than speculate as to the result of the convention and of the conference with the operators which will be held after the Scranton meeting.

The mine workers are not unanimous with regard to what should be done and, therefore, the operators are more or less in the dark as to the conditions that will prevail on April 1.

Six hundred delegates, representing all the local unions in the three anthracite districts of the miners' organization, will sit in the convention. The delegates are divided in their opinion on the strike question.

Thomas L. Lewis, international president of the union, says he is unalterably opposed to any agreement that does not include recognition of the organization.

This, the operators say, they will never grant.

MAYOR OF LYNN
WARNS THEATERS

LYNN, Mass.—Some of the playhouse managements of this city must either bring their performances up to a higher moral standard or close their doors.

Mayor James E. Rich has been investigating certain complaints and says:

"I don't care to mention any names just at present, but what I have to say should be taken as a fair warning by some of the theatrical managers. One manager has already been warned that the character of the shows he is offering is not up to the moral standard necessary in every community, and that objectionable features must be eliminated or his license will be revoked. Unless this warning is heeded the managers of several theaters will have to close their doors."

An effort is being made by the churches to prohibit moving picture performances on Sunday.

WHITE URGES TAX
ON VACANT LAND

John Z. White of Chicago, an ardent supporter of the idea of single tax, offers as a solution of the problem of furnishing employment for the unemployed, the abolition of ground rent in unoccupied property being held for a profit and the imposing of a land tax. In advancing the proposed scheme at Sunday evening's Ford Hall meeting he said:

"The remedy, then, is to stop the holding of land idle for a profit by putting on such land the tax that now is put on industry. We need a government; we need private property and private property is land, but we must end ground rent by taxing land until no one can afford to hold it vacant. Then the land will be free, the question of unemployment and of wage slavery will be ended, and industry, instead of being hampered, will be free to develop to its fullest extent."

BRITAIN CRITICIZED
FOR BUYING GRANITE
FROM NORWEGIANS

LONDON—The question of the contract for Norwegian granite for the new naval base at Rosyth has been discussed at length in the English House of Commons. The Edinburgh correspondent of the London Standard writes on the subject as follows:

"Intense interest is being taken in the question of the granite for the naval works at Rosyth, and the decision of the government to use Norwegian stone is being condemned by many. At the various by-elections the candidates are being severely heckled on the subject, and the Liberals are hard put to it trying to explain and excuse the action of the government."

Sir John Barran, a Radical, has been bombarded with questions.

He stated that the government could not interfere with the contractors obtaining their supplies from any source they thought best, but it has been pointed out to him that the government deliberately made choice of Norwegian granite after estimates had been given for both home and foreign stone. In South Edinburgh it was first declared that the Aberdeenshire quarries could not supply the granite, and then asserted that it was the royalties which made it impossible to compete with the foreign stone. As it turns out, the Aberdeenshire quarries would be quite able, and only too willing to supply the granite, and there are no royalties.

A number of granite quarries at Phion have been closed owing to the inability of its owners to cope with foreign competition.

BEGIN ARGUMENT
IN BATTIS CASE

The trial of ex-Alderman George H. Battis, accused of larceny from the city of Boston in connection with the purchase of prizes for Fourth of July celebrations in 1906 and 1907, was resumed today in the superior criminal court before Chief Justice Aiken and the jury.

Both sides rested at the close of the morning session. The defense put in no evidence. Arguments began at 2 o'clock, Daniel H. Coakley, counsel for the defense, speaking first, and District Attorney Arthur D. Hill following.

Augustus H. Childs, a salesman in the employ of the Thomas Long Company, jewelers, on Summer street, who was on the stand Friday, was subjected to further cross-examination by the counsel for the defense. He testified that a bill of \$141.75 was raised to \$440. He further testified that Battis called at the store and the witness got the money from the cashier and gave it to him.

CROWD AT SHORE
AS SPRING OPENS

Spring opened Sunday and it is estimated that over 5000 persons visited the Revere Beach reservation during the afternoon. Several of the places of amusement were open for the first time this year. Many canoeists took a paddle up the Charle river, all the boat clubs at Auburndale and Riverside being represented among the fleet.

CLEMENCY IS DENIED.
ALBANY, N. Y. — Governor Hughes has denied clemency to Mrs. Mary Farmer.

HOUSE OPENS TARIFF DEBATE
TODAY WITH SPEECH BY PAYNE

Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and
Sponsor for the Measure Discusses the Events That
Have Led Up to the Necessity for Revision.

(Continued from Page One.)

that the expenditures were \$6,483,664.856. These figures, he said, did not include either receipts or expenditures of the postoffice department. If the postoffice deficit be eliminated there would be a surplus of \$74,555,408 besides \$50,000,000 which had been spent on the Panama canal.

He declared that the large postal deficit had resulted from an increase in the rural free delivery service.

"It is true that the Dingley bill has not produced a surplus every year of its existence," he continued, "but we did not anticipate the expenses of the Spanish war when the Dingley bill was passed. The Spanish war brought increased responsibilities and with them increased burdens. It brought increased expenses for the navy, which seems to be about the most popular thing among the people of the United States; increased expenditures for the army and an increased pension list."

Mr. Payne then discussed the reciprocity clause of the Wilson and Dingley bills, and declared that modern conditions demanded a maximum and minimum tariff. Under trade agreements, he said, this country had been able to obtain good rates from other nations for its produce and imports, but now the balance of trade was against the United States.

"Since the Dingley bill was enacted," he stated, "other nations adopted the maximum and minimum tariffs. Then came the tng of war. We saw our rivals among nations getting the trade of the world. This has gone on until it has become almost intolerable. Already some of the nations are giving us the worst of it—giving us the minimum rates."

He said that Congress had desired to change this, but could not do it without reopening the whole tariff question. He declared that business suffers to such an extent while a tariff bill is being discussed in Congress that he has been unwilling to undertake any revision until this time.

Mr. Payne reiterated the careful preparations of the committee to secure authoritative information in the formulation of the bill, declaring that before the

Chicago convention, clerks had been at work preparing schedules and comparisons; that letters had been sent and replies received from all the United States consulates; that agents had visited factories all over the country; that by authority of the present tariff experts in the departments had cooperated and they had other confidential information. This information, he said, was supplemented by the hearings from Nov. 10 to Dec. 24.

A sub-committee, Mr. Payne explained, was then appointed to frame the bill in accordance with the course adopted in preparing previous tariff measures. "The Democrats," he said, "had the privilege, if they so desired, of framing a bill of their own at this time."

He contended that if any other course than reference of the formulation of the bill to a Republican sub-committee had been adopted the bill itself would not have been completed before this time next year.

Speaking of the revenue-raising scheme, he said that the sinking fund of \$60,000,000, which law is supposed to require the secretary of the treasury to set aside each year, had been "in force, but not enforced." The fund is now several hundred millions in default, he declared. He maintained that it was not fair to expect the revision of tariff to pay for the Panama canal, declaring that the law had specified bonds for its payment.

Mr. Tawney, Republican, Minnesota, chairman of the appropriation committee, declared that the sundry civil bill of this year had contained a provision for bonds to cover the \$35,000,000 therein appropriated for 1910. "This went out," he said, "on a point of order."

Mr. Mann, Republican, Illinois, gave some figures from the treasury department bearing on canal expenditures. He said that the original authorization called for an expenditure of \$130,000,000. So far he said \$145,000,000 had been appropriated, and only \$84,631,980 in bonds had been issued.

Among the interested spectators of the debate was Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, occupying a seat on the main floor.

BIG STEEL ORDER
EXPECTED SOON

NEW YORK—The latest development of interest in the steel trade is that the New York Central railroad has really completed plans for its requirements of structural steel calling for about 30,000 tons. The Lake Shore requirements, previously noted, of 8000 tons are included, while the requirements for the third section of the New York terminal have been increased to 10,000 tons. The remaining 12,000 tons is for bridge work and track elevation along the line of the New York Central, Michigan Central and Big Four railroads.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad has decided to distribute its orders for 11,000 tons of structural and fabricated steel among three or four different interests, but the formal awards have not yet been announced.

CARRY FREIGHT
IN THIS AIRSHIP

According to Consul-General Richard Guenther, of Frankfurt, a new dirigible airship will soon be constructed in Germany. It is the invention of Professor Schutte, of the Technical high school at Danzig, Prussia. The balloon will be 310 feet in length and about 50 feet in diameter. The skeleton frame will not be composed of aluminum, but of double diagonal wooden ribs, says the New York Call. The car or basket is to be about 120 feet long and 12½ feet wide. The screw propeller will be driven by two gas motors of 150 horsepower each. The average speed is estimated at 50 English miles an hour. As the carrying capacity is considerably enhanced by substituting wood for aluminum, the new airship will be able to take, besides the usual outfit and crew, from 4000 to 4500 pounds of freight.

SEEKS PORTO RICO
ELECTIVE RIGHTS

NEW YORK—Porto Rico will have the right to elect its own legislature by popular vote, instead of having it appointed by the executive council of the islands, is the hope of Senor Louis M. Rivera, who arrived on the steamer Caracas. Senor Rivera is the leader of the Unionist faction of the House of Delegates, and has been chosen to present the Unionist case in Washington.

William F. Willoughby, secretary of the island of Porto Rico; George Cabot Ward and Henry M. Hoyt, attorney-general, of the opposing interest, also arrived on the same steamer.

SEARCH FOR BALLOON PARTY.
PASADENA, Cal.—It is thought today that the crew of the big balloon America will perish of exposure before help sent from this city reaches them in the San Gabriel range. There are six in the party, Capt. A. E. Mueller and L. C. Gilliam of Walla Walla, Wash.; Richard Halstead of Los Angeles, Sidney Gray, Harold Parker and F. C. Dodschnitz of this city.

SITE AND MONEY
FOR UNIVERSITY

HALIFAX, N. S.—The city of Dartmouth, on the opposite side of the harbor from Halifax, is making energetic efforts to secure Dalhousie University of this city, and has offered attractive inducements to the university to move across the harbor.

Mayor Nutting of Dartmouth has presented the city's claims before the board of governors of the institution, guaranteeing a site and a subscription of about \$100,000 toward the building fund.

Prince Arthur Park, situated on a high bluff overlooking the harbor, is offered the university for a site, and it is understood that the management of Dalhousie looks upon the proposition very favorably.

The university has been contemplating a change for some time, as its present quarters are inadequate for its more than 400 students.

CASTRO BENDING
STEPS WESTWARD

DRESDEN—Cipriano Castro, the former President of Venezuela, left here Sunday for Cologne, where he will spend the night. Today he will go to Paris, and after a short stay in the French capital, he will proceed for Bordeaux, where he will embark on the S. S. Gaudeloupe for some Caribbean port.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao — It is said here that Senor Mendible, former governor of the Venezuelan state of Guario, left Barranquilla, Colombia, on March 20, for Port of Spain, Trinidad, there to join former President Castro. Mendible is one of Castro's followers who opposed the assumption of the Venezuelan presidency by Juan Vicente Gomez.

The Readers
of The Monitor are cordially invited to send their mail orders to the M & K of Rock Island, Ill., who are making a specialty of
Good Wearables for Men, Boys and Children
Special attention is directed to a line of Boys' School Suits which M & K are selling at \$5.00. These suits have two pairs of Trousers, one bloomer and one pair of pants; the seams are all well stayed, the fabrics come in a variety of patterns and are selected for durability—they are not all wool, but nearly so—sizes for boys 8 to 17 years.
Goods sent C. O. D. on approval, with privilege of examining.
M & K CO., Rock Island, Ill.

Awnings
Tents, Flags, Shades, Boat Covers, Hammocks, Brass Poles and Trussings. W. H. McLELLAN, Haymarket Square, Boston. Tel. Haymarket 151. Wedding Canopies to Measure.

The Fun Column

MOVING DAY.

There are sections of the country where once or twice a year whole communities observe a peculiar and laborious ceremony. It is not exactly a movable feast, like Easter, because it centers around May 1 each year. A sort of return of the tidal wave is experienced Oct. 1. This is due to the restlessness of certain fevered victims who, try as they may, cannot wait until the following spring for their hegira.

There was a time when this observance was confined to cities, and it originated in necessity, real or fancied. Increased congestion of an erstwhile residence neighborhood squeezed the surplus population out and they exuded from its streets and alleys to find less crowded and less expensive neighborhoods. Sometimes factories would encroach and make the atmosphere so dirty that an anxious mother must needs wash the face of three or four of the children playing in front of the house before she could identify her own offspring. You could hardly blame people from moving under such circumstances.

What was once a necessity, submitted to under protest, has become a habit. It even extends to rural communities, where it is regarded as a metropolitan symptom. The man who once boasted of his occupancy of ancestral halls and ancient manors is ashamed of his halls and has lost his manors. On the lot from whence the retiring mansion once shyly peeped from underneath shaggy eyebrows of foliage and ivy green, a bold brazen-fronted apartment building pushes itself to the inner curb and announces all the comforts of a home—except a home atmosphere.

Every alternate year some one builds a projectile-proof battlement. In the years between, a projectile or explosive is devised that will blow the previous year's battlement to smithereens. It is even so with "improvements" in apartment buildings. Your neighbor's wife proudly exhibits to your own envious helpmate her electric cooker, and is at the same moment gnawed with jealousy by the knowledge that in the next block is a building which refrigerates by the ammonia process instead of the janitorial glare. Therefore, you move from your little flat that looked so sweet and pretty one short year ago, and fly to evils that you know not of. The only compensation that your wife receives is a confirmation of her suspicions that her predecessor in the flat was "positively the worst housekeeper on earth."

Reduced to its last analysis this spring moving nuisance is a part of our native restlessness, and it will never be cured by indulgence. The only remedy is to own a flat building. Then, and only then, will you be able fully to see its virtues and to condone its faults.

Willie went to get some butter. Mother watched the whole day through. Never dreaming that her Willie Was a knothole pecking through.

All P. M. in one position. Stood he as he watched the team, Till a smooth and oily trickle Ended Willie's blissful dream.

For that butter, coy and melting, Thought it would no longer wait. Made the warmest run on record. But it never reached the plate.

"Why is Jokesmith such a gloomy looking person?" "He reads the proofs on his own jokes and then it is too late to stop them."

"I can't see anything funny about the average newspaper joke." "You are obtuse. The funny thing is that they are printed."

"But why? Does not the editor know how un-funny they are?" "More than any one on earth."

"Then why does he print them?" "In order to let the public know that he has troubles of his own."

"Is that the only reason?" "By no means. It also shows the dear reader what the editor must have suffered in wading through all of the jokes submitted if the ones printed are the best of the lot. The editor thereby creates a wave of sympathy for himself."

"There must be a better reason than any of those." "There is, but it has never been printed before. It awaited the establishment of a fearless daily paper pledged to print the truth before it could find a publisher. The real desire, PERSISTENT INQUIRY, is to establish a department from which the reader will turn, eager for relief, and read even the editorials. There—the secret is out! Like the drum major, the funny man is employed to make the rest of the band look dignified."

"Bill Bailey's doctor said that he sat around the office too much, and that he ought to get out more. So Bill bought an automobile. He said that the first day he drove it he got out every hundred yards. He said he never was so much in his life before, and even then he did not realize how much he was out until the repair bill came in."

Schimmelfinger (to busy man at desk).—Mr. Robinson? Mr. R. (briefly).—Yes. S.—You don't remember me? Mr. R.—No, I don't. S. (grieved).—I was in here last summer when you was out.

"Did Miss Jenkins enjoy the poetry you sent her?" "I don't exactly know. She had it in her hand when I called, and spoke of 'holding sweet converse.'"

"Why is it that you always treat Jokesmith with so much consideration? I think his stuff is execrable." "So do I, my boy; but I am the man that started him writing it."

BRITISH NOTABLES
ARRIVE IN U.S. AND
WILL VISIT TAFT

NEW YORK—Sir Andrew Fraser, K. C. S. L., formerly lieutenant governor of Bengal, India, has arrived here with Lady Fraser on the Baltic of the White Star line for a visit of three weeks in this country and Canada. For 37 years he has represented the British government in India, and at his last post he was the virtual ruler of more than 80,000,000 people, with headquarters in Calcutta.

Sir Andrew today is the guest of ex-ayor Seth Low. Next Sunday afternoon he will lecture at a men's meeting in the Majestic Theater on "The Victorious Progress of Christianity in India." Sir Andrew will visit President Taft in the White House probably Wednesday, and after a week's stay in this city he will go to Toronto, Can., and attend the Canadian national missionary convention. He represents India in the discussion, "Shall Canada Evangelize Her Share of the World?"

Speaking of conditions in India, Sir Andrew said that, in spite of the sensational stories that had gone out from that country, there would be no general uprising.

"It is quite true," he said, "that there is a spirit of unrest there, but there is no danger of a second Indian mutiny. The revolutionist element is small, and the feeling against present conditions rather undefined. Of course, the economic conditions in India are not conducive to a general quiet. The price of articles of necessity and general use has gone up, while the wages have stood still. The remedy? I suppose there will have to be a period of waiting until affairs adjust themselves."

Sir Andrew comes to America at the invitation of the Laymen's Missionary Movement to attend the Canadian National Missionary Congress which is to be held in Toronto from March 31 to April 4. He will also speak here next Sunday at a meeting of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the Majestic Theater.

Sir Andrew will also confer with the American executive committee of the world missionary conference which is to be held in Edinburgh in 1910.

On board the Baltic, returning to America, also were George Low, the golf player, Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross and Mrs. Ross of London, "Jack" Binns, the wireless operator, and Mrs. Carrie Nation.

WRIGHT MACHINE
READY FOR TEST

DAYTON, O.—The airplane which Orville and Wilbur Wright will use for their tests at Fort Myer, Va., is in a factory here, practically ready to be transferred to Washington. At least a dozen other machines are in readiness for tests, and will be shipped as soon as they have been found capable of flight.

The establishment where the machines are being made is under the supervision of Lorin Wright, who has always been associated with his brothers in the construction of the aeroplanes, but has made no attempt to use one.

Mr. Wright says: "Wilbur and Orville are hoping to be in Dayton next week for the first time in May."

PASADENA, Cal.—The balloon America, which went up at Tournament Park Saturday, with Captain Mueller as pilot and five prominent men as passengers, was seen by a rancher crossing the second range of mountains north of Pasadena. It is calculated, therefore, that the balloon has landed on the north side of the range on the Mojave desert.

ZURICH, Switz.—The Swiss Aero Club has decided upon Oct. 10 as the date for the international balloon race for the Bennett cup. The entries, 20 in number, represent nine countries.

GIVES FREE LAND
FOR TOWN BRIDGE

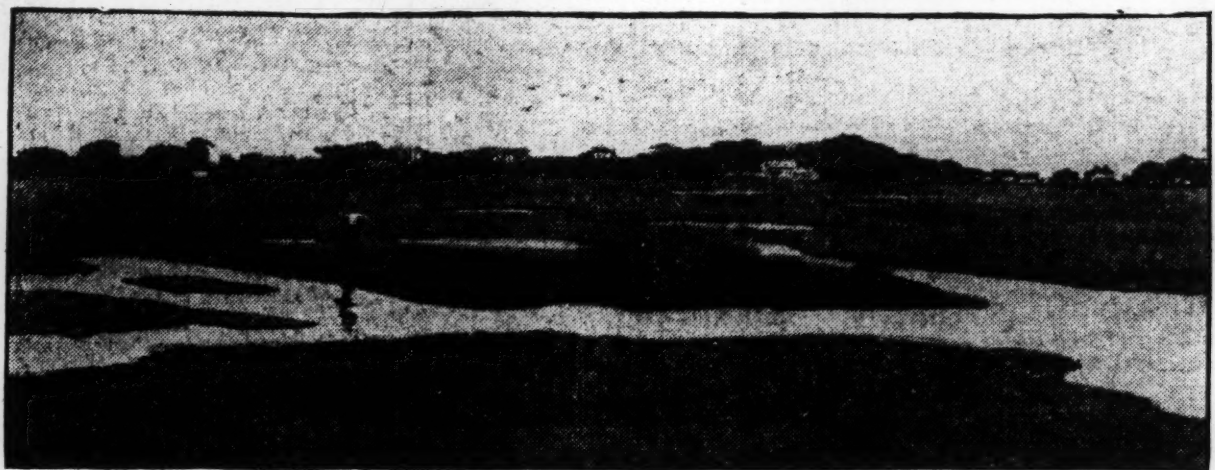
SAUGUS, Mass.—Town Clerk Henry A. Parker has shown his civic spirit as a citizen by making possible even more extensive improvements at the East Saugus bridge than Lynn, the Essex county commissioners and this town have agreed to carry out there. He has gratuitously decided to the town a strip of land 80 feet in length on the Saugus river side, which will permit of the erection of a six-foot granite wall that will not only increase the width of the new bridge, but act as a fender to prevent the washing away of the abutments by the river. His prompt action will have a tendency to facilitate the work and afford stronger construction.

MRS. MACLAURIN
WRITES TO TECH

Mrs. Richard C. MacLaurin, wife of the president-elect, writing to the student paper of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, expresses her feeling toward Tech men, saying:

"I should be very glad if you would give a simple message from me to the students, expressing my sincere hope that I may be of some real use to them, and that they will help to make it clear to me how I can serve them best. I should highly prize the confidence of individual students, and my special sympathy is with the men who are away from home and friends."

Trinidad Asphalt Lake Is a World's Wonder



TRINIDAD'S GREAT ASPHALT LAKE. This is the main source of the world's supply. The dark portion is the commercial product and the light streaks are water that the pitchy substance fails to absorb.

Although One Hundred
Thousand Tons Are Taken
Out Annually the Supply
Seems Inexhaustible.

COVERS MANY ACRES

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad.—The asphalt lake of Trinidad, described by Charles Kingsley as one of the wonders of the world, is one of the great sources of supply for this material. The deposit occupies a bowl-shaped depression, covering about 114 acres, a little less than half a mile in diameter, said to be the crater of an extinct volcano. Only about half a mile of land intervenes between the edge of the lake and the shores of

the Gulf of Paria, and the lake is about 135 feet above the level of the sea.

Except in certain spots the surface of this remarkable body is firm enough to bear the weight of a mule and cart, so long as the vehicle is kept moving. There is a certain fluidity to the asphalt, however, and although about 100,000 tons are taken out every year for commercial purposes there is no apparent diminution of the supply. When asphalt is dug from any particular portion of the lake, in the course of a few days the hole is filled by new material coming from subterranean asphalt springs. Borings to the depth of several hundred feet have not reached the bottom of the deposit, and the continuous motion of the asphalt makes deeper boring impossible. Due to the constant ebullition of the mass the center of the lake is about a foot higher than the edges. A few islands dot the surface, bearing trees 30

The Peculiar Substance Ap-
pears to Bubble Up From
the Bottom of an Extinct
Volcano.

ABOVE SEA LEVEL

or 40 feet high and dense undergrowth. These islands move about, almost imperceptibly but constantly. The size of the trees attests the age of these wandering bits of fertility amid the smooth surface of the lake. Viewed from the shore the lake resembles a mud-flat, broken here and there by streams. The latter consist of surface water, which, on account of the bituminous nature of the asphalt, is not absorbed by it.

BRITON PATENTS
AMERICAN DEVICE

WASHINGTON—A story is told here today that Japan secured the secret of an "aerial torpedo," the invention of an American army officer; that she used the instrument of war in her conflict with Russia and that an Englishman discovered the method of manufacture, sold the information to the British government and has patented it in this country. It is bothering the war department authorities a good deal, for they think that the United States may be put in the position of having to pay a foreigner a royalty for the use of one of its own inventions.

Brigadier-General Crozier, chief of ordnance of the United States army, has begun proceedings to have the patent rights granted to the Englishman in this country set aside. General Crozier contends that Lieut. Col. E. T. Babbitt, ordnance expert, is the perfecter of the device.

DISCUSS LARGER
POSTAL BUILDING

KEENE, N. H.—It is expected that the postoffice building to be erected here, for which Congress has appropriated \$105,000, will be a two-story building with rooms for the United States court on the second floor.

The amount appropriated is believed to be enough to cover the expense of such a building.

ACCEPTS MEDFORD CALL.

Unofficial announcement has been made that the Rev. P. A. Allen, for 4½ years pastor of the Universalist Church in Orange, has accepted a call to the Hillside Universalist Church in Medford.

TABLING TREATY
TEXT EXPECTED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The tabling of the entire text of the waterways treaty has put an end to the long continued discussion of the subject, because the reports received by the Canadian press while the United States Senate was discussing the treaty "in secret session," are found to have been entirely accurate. The only novelty is the rider which has been attached to it by the United States Senate. The Canadian premier has assured the House that no acceptance of the treaty will be considered until the investigation at Sault Ste. Marie is completed by the government.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.
Sun rises, 5:46; sets, 6:00.
High water, 12:08 a. m.; 12:35 p. m.
Moon, first quarter, March 28.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EAST BOUND.
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen March 23
*Rendam, for Rotterdam March 23
*Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports March 23
*Europa, for Mediterranean ports March 23
*Teutonia, for Southampton March 23
*Plymouth and Cherbourg March 24
*Chaplain, for Liverpool via Q'town March 24
*Guthrie, for Mediterranean ports March 24
*Scharnhorst, for Bremen March 25
*C. P. P. for Copenhagen March 25
*Pannonia, for Naples and Trieste March 25
*Lazio, for Mediterranean ports March 25
*Graaf Waldersee, for Hamburg March 27
*Arcturion, for Antwerp March 27
*New York, for Southampton March 27
*Barbarossa, for Mediterranean ports March 27
*Furber, for Glasgow via London March 27
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen March 30
*Merion, for Liverpool March 30
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam March 30
*Guthrie, for Mediterranean ports March 30
*Arcturion, for Antwerp March 30
*Plymouth and Cherbourg March 31
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CANADIAN ARGUES FOR PROPORTIONAL PARTY GOVERNMENT

Mr. Monk Secures Admission of Its Importance but Subject Is Turned Over to Commission.

ALLEGED UNFAIRNESS

OTTAWA, Ont.—The subject of proportional parliamentary representation was so effectively dealt with by Mr. Monk, M. P. for Jacques Cartier, that its importance was admitted by members from the other side of the House and even by Mr. Fielding, the finance minister, who moved an amendment to confine the resolution to a proposal that the subject be dealt with by a committee of investigation instead of being brought before the House immediately.

In the early days of this session R. L. Borden showed that the large Liberal majority in the House was not a fair representation of the comparative strength of the two parties throughout the country; and since then the Conservatives have made good their leader's figures. Mr. Monk has so arranged them that he gives the situation as follows:

The proportional representation which his resolution is aimed to bring about would have given the Liberals 110 seats; the Conservatives 105 seats; and the Independents 4 seats, in the election of last autumn, whereas the present system resulted in a majority of 52 seats for the Liberals.

The motion strongly condemns the present small single member district as it gives a few men with extreme views exercise proportionately too much influence. In places where about 40,000 voters return only two members it is found that the men selected are of much wider reputation and better experience.

Even from the committee investigation the Conservatives hope to gain, while the Liberal attitude is reflected by Mr. Fielding's further alteration of the resolution by striking out the opinion expressed, that "the present system fails to reflect the currents of public opinion."

KNEW PRESIDENTS UP TO GEN. GRANT

While many have known both Lincoln and Grant, and a few, perhaps, were acquainted with both Washington and Lincoln, so far as I am aware there was but a single one who knew the trivium of uncorrupted American kings. That person was the leader of the Philadelphia bar, Horace Binney, with whom I spent a memorable evening in the year 1874, says a writer in Putnam's Magazine.

On that occasion he told his guests that he had known Washington, his mother living in Market street adjoining the President's residence; that he had seen the general almost daily for several years when he himself was a schoolboy, and was always recognized and frequently spoken to by Washington, who knew him as his friend Mrs. Binney's son. The venerable man also mentioned the interesting fact that he had been acquainted with every President of the United States up to the time of General Grant.

TUBE MILL HEAD GIVEN PROMOTION

The most important change in high officers at the plant of the National Tube Company at Lorain, O., since it was established three years ago was announced recently when Supt. Charles Fell of the tube and pipe mills was promoted to the superintendency of the entire tube plant of the United States Steel Corporation in McKeesport, Pa. This is the largest tube mill of the corporation.

Mr. Fell has been head of the Lorain tube and pipe mills since their construction three years ago. He is considered one of the most able experts in the manufacture of tubing and piping in the United States, says the Lorain Daily News.

PORTLAND CASH IN SKYSCRAPERS

Twenty-one of Portland's largest business buildings, costing between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, and occupying sites worth fully as much in addition, have been erected exclusively, or are being erected exclusively, by local capital, and for the most part, they are not encumbered, says the Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

The same could be said of scores of less pretentious structures, and it is doubtful if any other city in the country of Portland's size could say as much. Certainly not one on the Pacific coast can make a like boast.

NAMED TO BOOM LOUISVILLE SITES

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—M. C. Browder of Florence, Ala., secretary of the Commonwealth Club of that city, has taken up work as secretary of the Louisville Bureau of Industries, an enterprise conducted in conjunction with the Commercial Club. The bureau was designed to encourage the location in Louisville of factories looking for a good central site. Mr. Browder is a son of a former general counsel for the Louisville and Nashville railway.

Seattle Fair to Aid Many Lands

Philippines, Japan, Alaska and the Canadian Northwest Will Be Represented at Great Exposition.

QUITS BEATEN PATH

Buildings Complete, Grounds Finished and Wheels Ready to Start a Month Ahead of Time If Need Be.

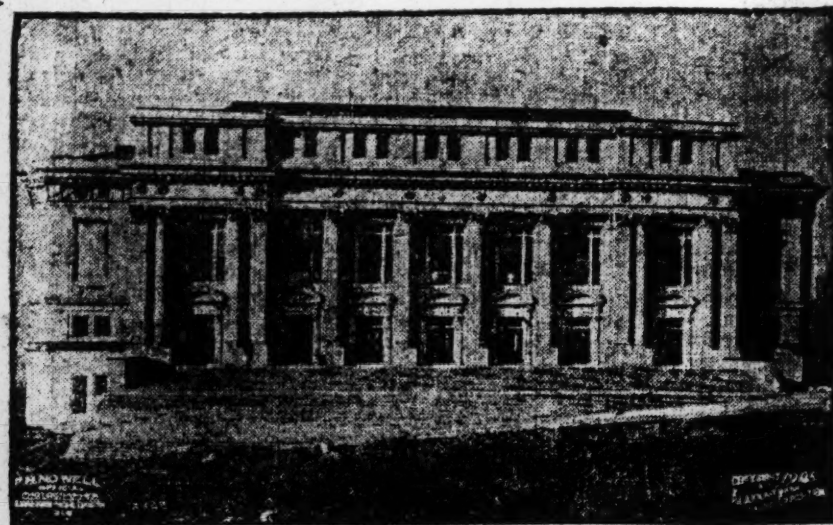
SEATTLE.—The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which will open on June 1, is altogether a departure from the beaten path, into regions and among peoples little known. Seattle has assumed the task of introducing that half of the world which is developed almost to the ultimate, to that other half which, to all the intents and purposes of trade is developed not at all and which is to be the field of the world's greatest work. It will bring together the Occident and the Orient and fetch Alaska from the north to know them both. Also it will assemble the islands and peoples of the South seas, so that Tagal may look at Siwash and the world know each as he is.

It will be a mighty congress of the peoples and religions that flourish by the western seas. To the captain of industry the exposition will point the field of his future exploitations; to the engineer it will open the field of railway construction; for the educator and the economist it will open a world only just discovered.

That all this may be done nearly \$20,000,000 is being spent in magnificent buildings and in combing the globe from pole to tropics for things that are not known. This money has been produced without calling upon the government for a dollar. It has been contributed by Seattle's 300,000 citizens, by the state of Washington through generous appropriations, by the taxation of every county in the state and by the appropriations of sister commonwealths.

For the purpose of exploiting the Philippines, Hawaii and Alaska, the government voluntarily appropriated \$600,000 and at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition it will have handsome buildings, more comprehensive exhibits than it has had at any exposition since world's fairs began.

The exposition is now 90 per cent complete. If need should be, it could be thrown open to the public on May 1, a month before the opening day first announced, with every building complete, practically every exhibit installed and every shrub in its scores of acres of gardens in bloom. So nearly ready is it



GREAT AUDITORIUM OF THE SEATTLE EXPOSITION.

This is one of the permanent buildings on the fair grounds. It is of steel, pressed brick and terracotta and will revert to the University of Washington. It will be used for all large gatherings and indoor celebrations. It has a seating capacity of 3500.

today that every feature of its magnificent scheme of electric illumination has been tested again and again.

The exposition city rises in the heart of a forest almost primeval and the forest is in the heart of the metropolis of the northwest. It is to be literally, a fair in the forest, for its magnificent buildings have shot up through the towering firs and cedars and its squares and ways and boulevards run through hedges of dogwoods and graceful hemlocks. On two sides its limits are laved by gentle lakes above which snow-capped Mt. Rainier towers 15,000 feet. Many of its buildings, \$600,000 worth of them, are constructed of permanent brick and stone, over steel. These will be turned over to the state university at the end of the fair.

Enough electricity to supply every need of a city of 40,000 inhabitants is used in its illumination. One million eight candle power incandescent lights are used in the decorative features alone. It has its own modern sewer and water systems, its police and fire protection.

The relations of Seattle with the Orient, particularly with Japan, have been of peculiarly friendly nature. Seattle has been the first friend of Nippon on the Pacific slope. Japan has announced that it will reciprocate in some measure by installing at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition such an exhibit as it has made nowhere before. It will be a complete story of old Japan in the days of the Samurai and new Japan, the industrial giant.

China has said that she will seek to outdo Japan and the scale of operation upon which the celestial kingdom is proceeding indicates that shortly it will have done all that it can do to fulfill its promise.

The government will show the Philippines for the first time at a world's fair; that is to say, show the archipelago as it should be shown.

Both the government and Hawaii in-

dependently will care for the island group. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are being expended that visitors may know the life of the "blessed isle" in all its beauty—its pineapple plantations, its cocoa palms, its life on sunny seas—it promises to bring everything save towering old Tantalus and the Nuamu Pali.

Alaska's exhibit will be the first comprehensive exhibit ever made by the world's wondrous treasure box. The way of its millions in original wealth will be told by active mining operations. Its immeasurable copper beds will be demonstrated; its wonderful fishing banks, which now supply a third of the world with its salmon, will deliver their product, and the manner of its handling into merchandise condition will be completely illustrated.

Six transcontinental railroad systems have their terminals in Seattle, and of these the Great Northern and Northern Pacific alone estimate that they will handle 1,000,000 persons through St. Paul for the exposition and the side trips to the Yellowstone Park, the inside passage to Alaska, with its remarkable scenery, and to the Rose Festival at Seattle's sister city of Portland, a beautiful floral show, which takes place from June 7 to 12, inclusive.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul estimates from inquiries already made that it will handle no less than 400,000 persons into Seattle for the fair, and the Burlington says half that number. The Union Pacific has made no estimate, but as California annually sends north 500,000 persons on the Puget Sound and Alaska tour, that number at least can be counted upon over the U. P.'s Southern Pacific route and probably as many more over the Oregon Short Line. The Canadian Pacific announces that all Canada will be on hand to back up its marvelous exhibit, which is now well under way, and which promises a feature not second to any that will be offered.

DISSENT FROM ACT IN MANY QUARTERS

Now that several weeks have passed since the publication of the draft act of the South African Union, it is possible to form a general estimate of its reception by the country. Since returning from Cape Town the members of the convention, faithful to their compact, have undertaken a missionary crusade on behalf of their handiwork, and important speeches in support of the constitution have been delivered nightly in one colony or another.

So far the delegates themselves have encountered little opposition. At Grahamstown, where Dr. Jameson opened the ball, a large meeting declared unanimously for the new constitution. On Thursday Sir Percy Fitzpatrick carried a similar resolution with only a handful of dissentients at a representative gathering in Pretoria. It is worth noting, in view of the common theory that the union movement is due at bottom to Boer ambitions, that in both the Cape and the Transvaal the first rallying call has been sounded by delegates drawn from the opposition benches.

Only one delegate, Mr. Watt, has spoken so far in Natal, where a strong and very vocal section of public opinion is in favor of standing out against the constitution. That was at Newcastle, and the meeting resulted, curiously enough, in a unanimous vote in favor of accepting the act of union. The "Free State" delegates, of whom Mr. Herzog is the most active, have nowhere found the smallest difficulty in securing the approval of their well-drilled rural constituents.

It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the act of union is destined to have quite so smooth a passage as these meetings imply. The opposing forces are necessarily inharmonious and unorganized, but they are revealing themselves everywhere.

As was to be expected, the anti-union campaign rages hottest in Natal, where practically the whole press is advising the rejection of the present scheme, except on condition of amendments which are so drastic as to be tantamount to a rejection. A resolution condemning the draft constitution "unless it is amended so as to safeguard Natal's interests" was passed unanimously at Pietermaritzburg on the same night that Mr. Watt held his successful meeting at Newcastle, says the Johannesburg correspondent of the London Times.

WANTS AUTO FIRE ENGINE.

TAUNTON, Mass.—Councilman McNelly is to introduce an order calling for the purchase of an automobile combination engine, chemical, hose with ladders, which is to cost \$8000. The machine will make 60 miles an hour.

Musical Events In Boston

AT Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon, there was a violin recital by Mischa Elman, with the following program: Concerto, B minor (allegro non troppo, Andantino quasi allegretto, Molto moderato e maestoso), Saint-Saens; Chaconne (for violin alone), Bach; "Faust," Fantasie, Wieniawski; Paraphrase, "Preislied" (Meistersinger), Wagner-Wilhelm; Habanera, Sarasate. Mr. Elman's playing has been reviewed at length in these columns at his previous appearances in Boston. His concert of Saturday, while not revealing his genius in any new aspect, was marked by what he has led us to expect in grandeur of tone and facility of execution. Technical difficulties were surmounted without apparent effort. The program might have been called selections by violinists for violinists, especially the latter portion. While contributing to the technical interest, this arrangement left something to be desired in seriousness.

The adaptation of the Prize Song from the "Meistersingers" has been a favorite with violinists here this season. In the Chaconne of Bach Mr. Elman pleased by his chord work and beautiful interweaving of melodies. The number was deservedly encored. In fact, from this point the enthusiasm mounted higher, with a recall after the Faust fantasia, until after the Habanera, which was played with most beautiful tone, Mr. Elman was constrained to add two pieces to his program before a reluctant audience was willing to leave the hall. Many musicians were present.

Mr. Elman will play at the concert in aid of the pension fund of the Symphony orchestra, April 4. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the act of union is destined to have quite so smooth a passage as these meetings imply. The opposing forces are necessarily inharmonious and unorganized, but they are revealing themselves everywhere.

Mr. Hammerstein's reasons for changing the opera of the second week of his Boston engagement have already been mentioned in this column. By way of further explanation his representative announces that there was a small demand at the subscription sale for "Otello"; only a few hundred applications were made for single seats as compared with thousands for "Pelleas and Melisande," which has been substituted for it. So, too, with "Samson and Delilah," for which there was little inquiry. "Traviata" was substituted for "Puritani" at Tetrazzini's third appearance, because the Boston public plainly do not want "Puritani" and do want "Traviata." If Mr. Hammerstein were giving opera permanently in Boston, he would be willing to give "Otello" and "Samson and Delilah" and "Puritani" and other operas unfamiliar here, in the hope that he could teach the public to enjoy them; but since he is coming for only two weeks he does not think it wise to indulge in experiments. With regard to singers, no important change from the original announcement of casts is noted. Mr. Ren-

PARKER MEMORIAL CONCERTS.

Under the auspices of the Parker Memorial and the South End House, H. G. Tucker has been giving a series of Sunday chamber concerts at the Parker Memorial Hall. Of the series of six there remains one concert on the afternoon of March 28. As the artists are practically those of the regular chamber concerts in Chickering Hall, including Mr. and Mrs. Dolmetsch, Mr. Barleben and other Symphony players and the Boston Singing Club, a high degree of cooperation must have been developed among managers and artists to make this possible, for the tickets have been sold at the nominal price of ten cents for each concert, or fifty cents for the course of six.

BIG PACKING CONCERN FORMED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A charter has been granted to the Tennessee Packing & Stock Yards Company, a concern capitalized at \$2,000,000 for the purpose of operating the Union stock yards and several allied industries.

MEXICAN RUBBER TRADE GROWS.

GOMEZ PALACIO, Mexico—Japanese agents have entered this field to purchase guayule rubber and the market is expanding rapidly. Shipments are being made to England, Germany and the United States.

Everybody's Magazine

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Some people seem to think that EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE is trying to attack Wall Street.

How useless!

Wall Street is the greatest legitimate market in the world. To attack it would be as foolish as attacking the wheat on the farm, or the gold in the mint.

Everybody's Is After One Man

The man who owes all his time and thought to his own business, but who buys stocks on a margin from kind-hearted strangers and fritters away his time hanging over the ticker.

That man can kiss his money good-bye.

And EVERYBODY'S is PROVING IT.

You'll get the proof from the outside and from the inside in the April number: outside, from an experienced Wall Street reporter; inside, from another "converted" manager of a branch broker's office.

THE MISSISSIPPI

Do you want and other rivers earning money for you? Read "Making Rivers Work" in this April EVERYBODY'S. Do you want fun, fresh air, general wholesomeness, lovable nonsense and spirited fiction?

GET THE APRIL EVERYBODY'S

15 Cents a Copy

\$1.50 a Year

THE RIDGWAY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

If you don't quite understand the cover, remember that the party who is "stung" in a "margin deal" is on the front end of the ticker tape (towards you). The parties who are giving him the laugh wear silk hats.

IN WRITING, PLEASE MENTION THE "MONITOR"

Ann Arbor Notes

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Native New Zealanders will give an entertainment in Newbury hall Friday evening. The entertainers consist of a mother, father and daughter, who belong to the Maori tribe.

Dr. Herbert S. Mallory of the rhetoric department will bring out a romantic novel this spring. The book is entitled "Tempered Steel" and deals with medieval times.

During the spring vacation, April 13, 14, 15, the national convention of the Delta Gamma will be held in Ann Arbor. Two hundred delegates from 18 active chapters and from several alumnae chapters are expected to attend.

Statistics compiled by Dr. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan general library, show that 2000 students now use the circulating privileges of the library. In 1906-7 there were but 1200 students registered at the circulating desk. The following year this number was increased to 1800, while the books show over 2000 names registered already this year. Last month 2000 books were drawn out, showing one book to each registered student. These figures, of course, do not include reference books nor those read in the building.

Ninety-one dollars was netted at a variety band benefit performance given at the Majestic Theater Tuesday evening. Thirty seniors were elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honor fraternity this week. Professor Vincent of the University of Chicago will be a speaker at the annual banquet to be held in May.

FORTY THOUSAND TREES TO BE SET

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—The profits to be derived from the tree fruits have led scores of Preston county farmers to prepare for orchard planting this spring. Some are going into the business extensively, but the majority are planting conservatively. George W. Southern & Sons own about 1000 acres, upon which they are setting considerable numbers of apple trees annually.

Their plans for the next seven years include a total planting of about 40,000 trees. They propose to erect a cold storage plant at Terra Alta within a short time. This will be for the use of the district as well as for their private purposes. Many other growers are setting 1000 trees or more. The leading varieties are New York Imperial, Rome Beauty and Baldwin, all general purpose varieties of standard market demand during winter.

Radcliffe College Notes

An original play, "Anne," was given by the sophomore class at Radcliffe Saturday afternoon before a large audience of college girls and their friends in the Agassiz House auditorium. The clever play in two acts was written by Florence Lincoln '11. Margaret Richardson, chairman, Frances Perry and Harriet Wedgwood made up the committee. Between the acts the class sang two new class songs, written and composed by Alice Hunnewell and Anita Forbes. The cast was made up entirely of girls who had never acted in college before and consisted of the following: Alice Wilde, Ethel Smith, Marjorie Smith, Emily Burford, Ona Evans, Cordelia Gould, Margaret Grimshaw and Caroline Solis.

The senior class held a meeting Saturday to nominate class day officers. There are three nominees for each office to be voted upon and elected at a later class meeting. Helen Cotton was chosen chairman of the invitation committee. At a meeting of the junior class Fannie Harris was elected chairman of the cap and gown committee and Irene Clifford chairman of the photograph committee.

CHICAGO EXPECTS FEDERAL CHANGE

CHICAGO—The shakeup in Illinois federal offices will take place about April 1, according to information received by office-holders.

Postmaster Daniel A. Campbell, it is expected, will be the only department head in the Federal Building in Chicago who will be allowed to finish out his term. The list of those who are soon to be asked to resign to make room in most instances for men allied with the Deneen wing of the Republican party, is said to include the following: Edwin W. Sims, United States district attorney; Luman T. Hoy, United States marshal; John C. Ames, collector of the port; Thomas O'Shaughnessy, appraiser; Henry L. Hertz, collector of internal revenue; William Holdenbeck, head of the sub-treasury; T. N. Jamieson, naval officer.

PHILIPPINE BAND FAREWELL.

The Philippine Constabulary Band made their farewell to Boston Sunday night at Symphony Hall. The visit of the band has been interesting as showing the native ability of Filipinos, for the band was formed from absolutely raw material and has been in existence only seven years.

Vassar College Notes

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The daisy chain for commencement has just been chosen by the seniors. It is composed of the 24 girls picked as the prettiest in the sophomore class. The following have been selected: Carol Bacon of Brooklyn, Ruth Bigelow of Springfield, Mass.; Ada Brooks of Andover, Mass.; Charlotte Burnett of Fort Plain, N. Y.; Ruth Caldwell of Springfield, Mass.; Helen Congdon of Minnesota; Marguerite Davis of Quincy, Mass.; Grace Frank of Brooklyn; Marjory Hoard of Rochester, N. Y.; May Jeffcott of New Haven, Conn.; Mary Johnson of Indiana, Sarah MacDavitt of St. Paul, Edith McLean of Montreal, Katharine Manning of East Orange, N. J.; Helen and Margaret Noyes of Milwaukee, Elizabeth Ogden of Pittsburgh, Helen Robinson of Louisville, Effie Smith of Buffalo, Elsie Smith of Lee, Mass.; Harriette Swift of West Roxbury, Mass.; Barbara Vandegrift of Wilmington, Del.; Beatrice Wellington of Troy, N. Y., and Grace Wright of Brooklyn.

The annual intersociety debate, T. & M. versus Qui Vive, took place Saturday night in Assembly Hall. The subject for debate was: "Resolved, that the Legislature of New York state should enact a law adopting Governor Hughes' plan for direct primary nominations as regards state officers."

Henry V. Pelter presided. Membership in T. & M. is confined to the odd classes, in Qui Vive to the even classes. The speakers on the affirmative side, for Qui Vive, were Cornelia Gordon, Hazel Hyman, Helen Hosterman; on the negative side, for T. & M., Rachel Erwin, Marial Kays, Margaret Brand. Negative won.

"As You Like It" will be given as the Fourth Hall play by the Philaethean Society on Sunset Hill.

The spring vacation begins March 25 and ends April 6.

KRUPPS AIDING AERO PROFESSOR

Lieut. Gustav von Bohlen-Halbach of Berlin, Germany, who married the daughter of Krupp, the famous gun maker, has contributed \$2500 to an aeronautics professorship recently founded in Göttingen, and has pledged an equal sum for each year, says the Pittsfield (Mass.) Journal. The Krupp concern has taken up the subject of air engineering with energy, having originated a section for the construction of guns to be used against air craft. The concern already has two model guns, one for discharging explosive shells and the other for throwing burning projectiles.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

ANCY WAIST WITH VEST EFFECT.

Such a waist as this one, which includes a vest effect, is useful, since it may be worn both within doors and upon the street. In the illustration it is made of wool satin with the yoke of unlined net and the little trimming portion of silk in a darker shade, while the trimming is soutache. It can be worn over either an Empire skirt or one finished with a belt and worn with a high girle and it can be made either with tucked or plain skirt.

6274—Fancy Waist sleeves. Also, if a vest effect, more elaborate effect is wanted, the vest portions could be of Oriental embroidery, or some material of the sort. There is a fitted lining on which the various portions are arranged and the closing of the waist is made invisibly at the back.

Material required for medium size is 5 yards 21, 3/4 yards 32, or 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide, if made with tucked sleeves; 4 1/2 yards 21, 2 3/4 yards 32, or 2 yards 44 inches wide for plain sleeves; 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for chemise, 1/4 yard 21 inches wide for trimming portion.

The pattern may be had (6274) in 32 to 40 inches bust measure, and can be obtained at any May Manton agency, or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c). Address 132 West 27th street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CHOPS AND CUTLETS.

LAMB CHOPS WITH MINT.
Flatten and trim chops, rub with salt and pepper, fry in butter in frying pan. Take up the chops, put 2 tablespoons vinegar, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon butter and little salt into pan. When hot add 1 tablespoon chopped mint, pour sauce over chops and serve at once.

VEAL CUTLETS.
Trim 2 pounds 1/2-inch thick veal cutlet into 6 pieces, taking out bones and fat. Dip each piece in flour, then in beaten egg seasoned with salt and pepper, then in very fine seasoned bread crumbs. Put bits of salt pork on bottom of baking pan, put in cutlets with more salt pork on top and bake about 45 minutes, turning cutlet once. Have oven hot at first, then cooler. Take up cutlets on a hot dish; pour 1 1/2 cups good stock into pan, thicken with flour, boil up well, season with lemon juice and kitchen bouquet and strain over cutlets. The bones and ends of cutlet may be stewed up for stock.

BROILED OYSTERS.
Select large oysters, wash and wipe as dry as possible. Season 1/2 cup of olive oil with salt, pepper and lemon juice and dip the oysters into it. Roll in fine salted crumbs or flour and broil on a well buttered broiler about two minutes on each side. Serve on small squares of buttered toast or plain, with maitre d'hotel sauce as follows: Cream 2 tablespoons butter and add gradually 1 tablespoon lemon juice, salt, pepper and 1 teaspoon chopped parsley.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.
Shepard, Norwell Company's March clearing sale of furs offers an unusual opportunity to make purchases in all grades and styles of coats, sets, separate pieces, baby carriage robes, trimmings, heads, tails, etc. Many of the articles are being offered at half the original prices. All furs purchased at this time will be stored free throughout the summer. This offer, and the extremely low prices which are being asked make the sale a very attractive one.

The Jordan Marsh Company announce their spring opening sale of oriental rugs and carpets, a collection of floor coverings which represents the ideal in artistic and practical floor coverings. These goods have been sent direct by this firm's own buyer, who has visited all the great rug markets of the far east, including Constantinople, Cairo, Tabriz and Smyrna. There he met the native rug merchants and made the purchases first hand. Rare values are among the showing of antique rugs, which include royal Persian Gorevans and Sarouks, Mesheds and Kermanshahs, royal Bokharas, Serehend Mirs, Kazaks, and range in price from \$100 to \$500. In small and medium oriental rugs there are handsome goods offered at from \$8 to \$150. Special values are offered in the famous Afghan Bokhara carpets, Turkish carpets, Indian carpets, and Muscadad carpets.

An interesting place to visit when desirous of purchasing artistic jewelry with diamonds, pearls and semi-precious stones is the store of Maynard & Potter, 416 Boylston street.

The Macaulay Parker Company is now conducting its 49th annual showing of fine woolen fabrics for spring and summer wear in its men's custom department. This display will repay early inspection.

No one should miss the display of spring hats for men and women at the store of Jackson & Co., furriers, 105 Tremont street.

The Universal Luminous Kerosene Oil Lamp Burner, which is made by the N. E. Lighting Co., 109 Congress street, Boston, provides one of the best lights in the world and certainly the cheapest. It burns a mantle of special durability, 100-candle power, six hours for one cent. It will be shipped complete for \$2.50, express prepaid. Send for circular.

GIRL'S PLAIN DRESS.

The simple little frock made on such lines as these is always a practical and serviceable one. It is adapted both to washable materials and to wool fabrics. This one can be made with either three-quarter or long sleeves, and is suited to all seasons. The plain straight skirt is simply gathered at its upper edge and the smooth fitting body portion can be left plain or trimmed to suit the fancy or can be made from plain material and embroidered by hand. Scotch gingham with collar and sleeve bands of white linen is illustrated.

Material required for ten-year size is 4 1/2 yards 24, 3 1/2 yards 32, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for collar and bands.

The pattern (No. 6276) may be had in sizes for girls of 6 to 12 years and can be obtained as directed above.

In the department of interior decoration of the Shepard Norwell Company, there is an interesting exhibition now on of new and exclusive designs in French, English and American gretones, Scotch madras and dainty muslins, all of which have come into port within a few days.

One entire floor of the building occupied by Byron E. Bailey Company, 31-33 Winter street, is given over to boys' fine clothing and accessories. The spring and summer styles are now ready for inspection. The firm is always pleased to open charge accounts with responsible parties.

Flowers, either loose or in beautiful and artistic arrangements for any occasion may be had at most reasonable prices of J. Newman & Sons, 24 Tremont street. Telephone, 4410 Main.

Handsome waists of a new material of soft, silky texture and of a wonderful sheen, 32 to 40 bust measure, are offered for \$2.75 postpaid by Walter M. Hatch & Co., 43 and 45 Summer street, Boston.

For raincoats and auto togs, Knox hats and English caps, business and dress suits and other articles of men's wear of the best quality and moderate prices, a store that will repay inspection is Richardson's, 388 Washington street.

In the cotton department of C. F. Hovey & Co., there is a sale of hem-stitched cotton sheets and pillow cases made from Dwight Anchor sheeting; sheets 85 cents to \$1.10, and pillow cases 25 cents and 27 cents each. There are extra heavy fine quality, white crocheted bedspreads at \$1 and \$1.25.

There are also special prices on new goods to be had in the ladies' hosiery and glove departments. New tones and special weaves as well as all the standard grades of spring dress goods are to be had from 75 cents a yard up, and a lot of new and beautiful table cloths are on sale in the linen department.

A showing of new hats and waists is to be seen at the shop of Mrs. Roberts, 379 Boylston street. The opening for spring and summer goods comes on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

New England Briefs

PORTLAND, Me.—The anniversary of the birth of Gen. Neal Dow was celebrated at Portland Sunday. Governor Fernald of Maine and the Hon. Seaborn Wright of Atlanta were the speakers.

TILTON, N. H.—Fire in the Thompson block Sunday caused a loss of \$15,000, largely as a result of smoke and water. The Masonic lodge's quarters were damaged.

CRUISERS SEND WIRELESS REPORT

NEW YORK.—A message from the squadron of scout cruisers which left Newport Sunday for a 1000-mile run in the first of their engine-efficiency tests was received at a wireless station here Sunday night at 8 p. m. They were lunched together at a position 150 miles or so east of the Delaware breakwater.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The three scout cruisers, Salem, Birmingham and Chester, started at 9 o'clock Sunday. The object of the trials is to ascertain the comparative merits of the different types of engines, the Birmingham being equipped with triple expansion engines, while the Chester has turbines of English make, and the Salem has American-made turbines.

SEE SETTLEMENT OF BIG COAL CASE

MONTREAL.—The Dominion Iron & Steel Company has agreed to compromise its suit against the Dominion Coal Company, which was decided in the steel company's favor by the privy council of England on the following terms: The coal contract repudiated by the coal company to be carried out; the steel company to accept \$3,108,000 in settlement of all claims to February, 1908, and to submit particulars of its claims for an additional \$692,000 for settlement if possible without litigation.

MOVEMENT IN LYNN TO KEEP CONCERNS IN THE SHOE CITY

LYNN, Mass.—This city is being importuned more than ever before to share its industrial success with the country towns of New Hampshire and Maine where existing business conditions are not so thriving as they should be and there is idle factory space or desirable building property to be had for a mere song in comparison with the almost prohibitive rents and land values of the over-crowded manufacturing centres of this state.

Every conceivable inducement is being put forth by these places to get manufacturing concerns in Lynn to either transfer their whole plant into the country or open up branch factories where the advantages of reduced running expenses and less likelihood of labor disturbances are among the principal attractions.

One or two Lynn concerns have accepted such inducements and either moved away or established branch factories for the manufacture of their cheaper lines of shoes, but the majority of them have not cared to assume the risks of such a change.

During the last two or three months many of the largest manufacturing concerns have been approached by delegations from county boards of trade, country factory owners, boards of selectmen and others and offered locations in all parts of Maine and New Hampshire with such accompanying inducements as free taxes, free water rates and in some instances free rents for the first year.

One manufacturer declares that in one instance the butchers in the town agreed to reduce the prices of their meats to the factory employees and the physicians volunteered to make cut rates on their charges to all factory hands consulting them.

Labor difficulties have in some instances prompted manufacturers to go and look the proffered sites over, and negotiations are pending in a few cases. The Lynn Board of Trade, however, is making every effort to keep the concerns here by discouraging misunderstandings between employers and employees and encouraging local and outside capitalists to keep pace with the requirements of the manufacturing interests in the erection of new factory buildings.

Not so very long ago the board was instrumental in bringing about the erection of a seven-story brick structure on Broad street purposely to accommodate a shoe manufacturing concern that had entered into negotiations to move away because of lack of factory space sufficient to meet its needs.

It is in this connection that the board of trade is directing its greatest energy toward bringing to a successful fruition the proposed deep-water seaport development of Lynn harbor and the reclamation for building purposes of over 300 acres of flats, the estimated commercial value of which will be over \$14,000,000.

Labor interests are realizing, too, that strikes promote the feeling of unrest and insecurity in business life that actuate manufacturers in giving serious consideration to the inducements of the country shop campaign now being so spiritedly waged in this city.

They have under way a proposition, tentatively agreed upon by representatives of both the labor and manufacturing interests, whereby industrial peace is in a fair way to be permanently established in Lynn, and one that is attracting the serious attention of similar interests all over New England.

It involves the organizing of the present unions into benefit lodges, the establishment of a uniform scale of wages and submission of all matters in dispute to local boards of arbitration to be agreed upon by both manufacturers and employees.

The present unions will be superseded by the new kind and long-drawn-out strikes and lockouts will be things of the past. This plan promises to make Lynn such a model of industrial harmony that one prominent shoe manufacturer has declared it to be Utopian. A noteworthy feature of the plan proposed is that for the first time in the history of Lynn's shoe trade manufacturers have declared in favor of a complete unionization of the operatives.

OREGON GROWS COSTLY APPLES

Eastern Oregon grows plenty of wheat, but the product most before people's eyes is the apple. Hood River apples are said to be sold in Paris at 30 cents apiece, to go upon the tables of millionaires, diplomats and popular actresses. Fruit lands down in the canyon of Snake river are really worth \$500 or \$600 an acre, and people talk of \$1000 and even \$2000 an acre. The idea seems to be that if you can sell 10,000 bushels of apples at a fancy price you could dispose of 10,000,000 bushels at the same price, says the New York Herald.

Washington and Montana are already competitors in the fruit business, and it is likely that the fruit growers in the end will find that there is only a limited market for the highest priced fruit. Yet nobody can deny that Oregon apples have a beautiful rosy texture.

PROGRESS IN ROAD PERFECTING.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Frank D. Lyon, deputy state highway commissioner, was the principal speaker at the fourth annual goods roads convention of Erie county. He reports substantial progress in the perfecting of the roads of the country. The board of supervisors entered into a general discussion of the highway law and the duties of town and county officers.

Four Million Feet of Lumber in Log Raft

New Method of Building Giant Floats Used Along Pacific Coast Prevents Breaking.

PLAN OF BUILDING

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—When log rafting was first attempted on this coast it was not unusual for a raft to go to pieces and this method of shipping was discontinued for a short time, but one firm was perfecting a more successful mode of building these monster rafts, that they might withstand the buffeting of the rough waters while in transit down the coast.

This firm is the Benson Logging & Lumber Company, whose timber holdings in Oregon comprise some 45,000 acres of pine and fir timber. The company also owns one of the largest saw mills in the southwest, located in this city.

The Benson Company recently sold \$3,000,000 worth of their Oregon timber land to the Crossett Lumber Company, but still owns sufficient timber to keep going for many years.

The manner in which the rafts are built follows:

First a huge cradle is constructed and anchored in shallow water near the river bank. This cradle is built of heavy timbers, and resembles the framework of a big wooden ship. It has a double keel, with strong knee braces between the floor timbers and the verticals, at a point known as the bilge in a vessel. The keel, which is made in two sections, is held together by massive locks and clamps while the raft is being built.

The logs forming these rafts vary in length from 80 feet upward, and were it not for the cradle it would be impos-



MONSTER LOG RAFT ON PACIFIC OCEAN.

Picture shows float six hundred feet long being conveyed by tug.

sible to make so strong, yet flexible a structure out of such comparatively short lengths. The logs are put in one by one in a manner to break joint as much as possible, the abutting ends of one line of logs being placed opposite to the middle of the adjacent line.

When the raft is finished it is bound tightly with 2-inch steel chains, nearly 200 tons of these chains being used to girdle the monster. Then two large chains run lengthwise and through the center of the raft, one holding the bulkheads in place, and the other fastened to the hawser. From the towing chain lateral chains, running from the center, connect with the encircling girdles. Thus, the more tightly are the logs held together.

After the raft is launched the locks which hold the keel together are opened, the two sections of the cradle float apart, and the huge cigar-shaped raft is ready for its long sea voyage.

Since the employment of this new method of construction, not one of the

many rafts towed to San Francisco and this port have broken up.

The first raft was towed to this city in 1906, and was 600 feet in length, 42 feet in width, and 32 feet deep. Of this depth only 12 feet appeared above water. This raft contained nearly 4,000,000 feet of lumber.

Large tugs are employed to bring these rafts from the Columbia river to this city, a distance of some 1200 miles, and usually 15 days are required in the voyage.

Last year the company brought to this port five of these rafts which measured 740 feet in length, and contained an aggregate of 20,000,000 feet of lumber. This year they have planned to bring seven rafts to this city, four of which will measure 740 feet in length, while three will be over 1000 feet long—the largest craft of its kind which ever plowed the waters of any ocean.

The cradle for the 100-foot rafts is now in process of construction on the Columbia river.

Girls in United States Printery Ask the Help of Miss Anne Morgan

WASHINGTON.—Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, if she understands what gratitude is in the hearts of the girls employed at the bureau of engraving and printing for exposing their oppressions, must feel that her visit here last week in the interest of the work of the Woman's Civic Federation has been amply repaid.

For the first time the conditions under which the girls at the big printing office work have been made public, and today the 800 women employees are rejoicing therefore.

It is against the rules of the bureau for any employee to discuss the administration of the office, but when Miss Morgan, Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh and others of the federation disclosed the

conditions at a public meeting here last Friday night the 100 or more girls of the bureau who attended could not restrain their feelings that at last the truth was out, and they cheered again and again.

In no other government institution are girls forced to work under such hard conditions. They are rated as unskilled laborers and are known as printers' assistants. They are entirely under the domination of the printer for whom they work. The greater number of women at the bureau receive \$1.25 a day.

One of the rules against which the girls rebel is vacations. They are allowed 30 days a year, but in no case are they permitted to take it all together. They must take it a day or two at a time.

These are only a few of the things learned by Miss Morgan and her associ-

ates, and the girls will have plenty of proposals to make when Miss Morgan asks them how these conditions may be improved. They will tell her that they will not complain of the grease and dirt if only given more locker space. They will ask her to see if the sanitation cannot be improved. They will ask her to use her influence, to have the lunchrooms in the building improved or moved out altogether; they will tell her how they crave a good, clean place in which to eat their lunches, and rest rooms where they may get away from the buzz and the smell of the print rooms. They will ask for better ventilation in these big rooms, they will make her understand how they want to be paid by the government and made independent of the men for whom they work, so far as their pay and their vacation go.

SOCIAL WORKERS TO MEET IN JUNE

Conference on Charities Takes Place in Buffalo and the Women Will Raise Fund to Publish Proceedings.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The arrangements are under way for the 36th national conference of Charities and Correction, to be held here June 9 to 16, inclusive. Local committees are preparing to entertain 2000 philanthropists and social workers of the United States and Canadian cities.

Conference has grown from a mere handful of state institution managers to a membership 100 times as large as the first conference. This is one of the unique institutions of the country. It has never committed itself in favor of or opposed to any given program for social or charitable betterment by resolution, but has always been, as its name signifies, a conference, and not in any sense a convention. Its president this year is the director of the American National Red Cross, its secretary was formerly the secretary of a state board; its treasurer is a Chicago banker and manufacturer, and its vice-presidents represent various other walks in life.

The local committee, appointed by the mayor, is offered by Ansley Wilcox, chairman, and H. R. Hillman, secretary. The women of Buffalo have been asked to raise the sum of \$1500 to defray the expense of printing the proceedings of the convention.

Miss Maria M. Love is chairman of the local committee in charge of this undertaking.

SILVER SERVICE FOR BATTLESHIP

Citizens of Delaware are arranging to present the battleship Delaware with a silver service, and by May 1 the committee in charge desires to make the contract for the service, to be delivered in six months, says the New York Jeweler's Circular. The committee expects to have approximately \$10,000 to expend for the service.

GIRL WILL STUDY ABROAD.

ORANGE, N. J.—Frederick B. Bontecou's daughter Margaret was among the three young women of Bryn Mawr College to win the highest honors for the year. Her reward is a course in any European university. She is a senior.

FULTON STEAMER WILL BE COPIED

NEW YORK.—The Hudson-Fulton celebration commission has let the contract for building the replica of Robert Fulton's Clermont.

The Clermont will have the same uncovered side paddle wheels which splashed water on her first passengers, the same little square cabin forward and the same awkward engine and machinery.

The Clermont, with the replica of Hudson's Half-Moon, which is being built in Holland, will be the center of the great naval parade, which will run from New York to Newburg on Oct. 1.

FARMING COURSE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

MIDDLETON, Mass.—In the future, elementary studies in agriculture will be included in the curriculum of the eighth and ninth grades of the grammar school. This decision was made by the school committee at the advice of Dr. Prince T. Woods, at a meeting in the town hall.

By this action this town leads all other cities and towns in the commonwealth in making agriculture a part of grammar school education.

The school committee has been organized with Dr. Prince T. Woods, chairman, and Ansel P. Tyler, secretary and purchasing agent.

Boys' Suits and Coats For Spring

Russian and Sailor Wash Suits	\$1.50 to \$7.00
Russian and Sailor Wool Suits	\$1.50 to \$7.00
Norfolk Suits in Fine Wool Materials	\$5.00 to \$16.00
Norfolk Wash Suits, Linen and Khaki	\$4.25 to \$7.00
Overcoats and Reefers	\$5.00 to \$12.00



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YALE, PRINCETON AND HARVARD MEET IN DEBATE FRIDAY

Next Friday Harvard, Yale and Princeton will meet in the first annual triangular forensic contest ever held between the three colleges, at Cambridge, Mass., New Haven, Conn., and Princeton, N. J., to decide the debating championship of 1909. Teams, judges and presiding officers have been chosen and everything seems favorable for giving this innovation in the debating relations of the three institutions a fair trial with the view of a permanent agreement for future oratorical contests.

The contest between Yale and Harvard will be the 19th annual dual as well as the first triangular contest. Harvard will uphold the negative and Yale will argue in favor of government control. Thomas M. Gregory, '11, Homer L. Loomis, '3L, and Loring J. Whiteside will represent the Cambridge institution, while Howard D. Widger, '10, Walter W. Patterson, G.L.L., and J. F. T. O'Connor will argue for Yale.

Dean James Barr Ames of the Harvard Law School will preside, and the following have been selected to judge the debate:—James F. Colby, professor of law at Dartmouth College; Henry K. Brady, associate justice of the Massachusetts supreme court, and William D. Lewis, dean of the Pennsylvania University Law School.

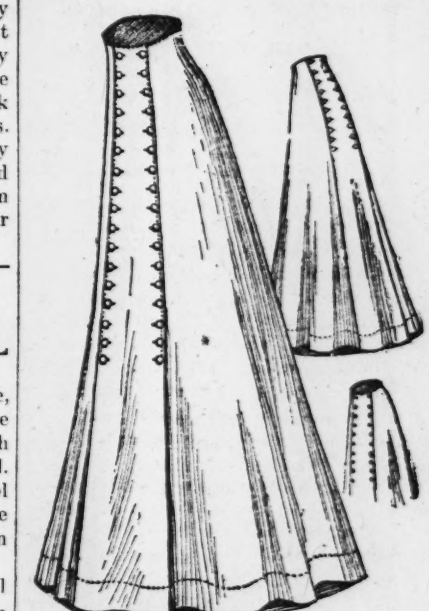
Yale and Princeton will meet on Yale's home ground, the former taking the negative and the latter the affirmative side of the argument. President Hadley of Yale University will act as presiding officer and E. R. A. Seligman, professor of political economy at Columbia University, Frank J. Goodnow, professor of law at the same college, and William S. Andrews, justice of the supreme court of New York, are judges for the two teams.

Yale has selected James McConaughy '00, S. E. Keeler, '10, and E. C. Weyman, '00 to be its representatives, Princeton's side of the argument will be upheld by P. S. Watters, '10, Nathaniel Ewing, Jr., and M. H. Fry '00.

The third contest will be between Princeton and Harvard at Princeton, and promises to be one most closely contested of the series.

Princeton will be represented by F. C. Meyers, '00, J. G. Buchanan, '09, and Jesse Herrmann, '10, while the Cambridge team will be composed of Hans von Kaltenborn, '09, David Hoar, S. C., and I. K. Lewis, 3L.

Hints by May Manton



6294 Four-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yards 24, 2 3/4 yards 32, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. The pattern 6278 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents. (If in haste send an additional 2-cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.) Address DEPT. M.

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Spring and Superior sts., Cleveland, O.; 100 rooms; steam heat, baths, elevator; rates reasonable; no bar.

EXAMINATIONS FOR FEDERAL POSITIONS REACH HIGH MARK

WASHINGTON—More than 20,000 applications have been received for the largest competitive examinations ever held under the civil service commission now in progress, and which will continue in all the principal cities of the United States and at Ponce, Porto Rico, and at Honolulu until April 27.

This examination is to establish an eligible list from which appointments will be made of clerks, stenographers, railway mail clerks and pressmen and to various technical positions, such as draftsmen, civil engineers, physicians, trained nurses, teachers and farmers.

The civil service commissioners are awaiting with much interest the result of the legislation providing for clerks

and other employees for the next census. It is expected there will be 4000 of these of the various grades. The civil service commissioners hope that this year the law will require the examination to be competitive, appointments to be made in accordance with the relative merit.

The work of the commission has increased steadily year by year, and it has now outgrown the building which it has occupied for some years. It is proposed to remove the commission to a building in Louisiana avenue, formerly occupied by the district government, which would afford ample room, with possibility of expansion. It is proposed also to quarter the bureau of education in the same building.

Peters and Kelihier Tell Why They Bolted Clark

WASHINGTON—Congressmen Kelihier and Peters of Massachusetts and Congressman Harrison of New York, explaining why they followed Champ Clark, the Democratic leader, in the battle for the revision of the rules on Monday last say in part:

"In the caucus Mr. Fitzgerald declared that if he saw an opportunity he would do in the House what he was unable to do in a Democratic caucus, i. e., submit his amendments to the judgment of the House.

"The amendments were offered in the House by Mr. Fitzgerald and received our support. Thus it will be seen that when we voted for the Fitzgerald amendments we were clearly within our rights as participants in the caucus and our action founded upon fact. The Republicans appeared confident from the start that they could force through the old rules.

"The reforms in the rules accomplished by the Fitzgerald amendments were substantially what the country has been demanding, both in taking from the speaker and restoring to the House the decision as to what legislation shall be considered, and the right of the minority to force upon amendments to the final passage of bills a record vote.

"The great question before Congress is the tariff bill. Had the Clark resolution prevailed, the old rules would have governed the consideration of the tariff bill. The minority, under the Fitzgerald amendments, can now force a record vote on any amendment they desire.

"The country demanded the curtailment of the power of the speaker. This we have helped to bring about. We lend ourselves gladly to any movement to return further to the House of Representatives the power conferred upon it by the constitution and now usurped by the speaker.

Porto Rican Delegate for Low Coffee Duty

WASHINGTON—The tariff bill will only help to drive Porto Rico to the wall," asserted Delegate Larrinaga, who called at the White House today.

"Until the United States government gives us a little more home rule and clips the wings of the executive council, Porto Rico will be in the dust," continued Mr. Larrinaga. "We were in hope that the ways and means committee would put a small duty on coffee, so that our products would have an equal show with Brazilian coffee.

"It costs us 10 cents a pound to produce coffee in Porto Rico and under present conditions it is impossible for us to compete with the cheap Brazilian berry which is raised for five cents a pound. Of course, Porto Rican coffee is much better and is worth the difference, but the consumer in the United States cannot make the distinction, and so our coffee must be sold in competition with the Brazilian or not at all."

Senate Committees Due for Announcement Today

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on committees is scheduled to make its long expected report today. In it, it is said, that the "insurgent" Republicans have been treated more handsomely than probably has ever before been the case in the distribution of committee assignments among new members. With the possible exception of Mr. La Follette, practically all of the younger Republicans will get assignments on important committees.

The finance committee, which has for years been maintained at a strength of 13 members, is to increase that number by one. The new Republican members of the committee will be Senators Cullom of Illinois, Lodge of Massachusetts, Flint of California, Smoot of Utah and McCumber of North Dakota. The name of McCumber was added at the last moment.

Carnegie Favors Payne Tariff Bill, Says Friend

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Thomas N. Miller, former partner of Andrew Carnegie, just returned from his month's annual golf play with Mr. Carnegie in Florida, says: "Regarding the new tariff bill I can say that Mr. Carnegie is most heartily in accord with it and with the provision for an inheritance tax in the new bill."

Asked Mr. Carnegie's personal opinion of President Taft, Mr. Miller said: "Mr. Carnegie thinks that Mr. Taft will prove to be a good, solid, common-sense President."

Trans-Mississippi Call Issued for Next August

DENVER, Cal.—Arthur F. Francis, secretary of the Trans-Mississippi Com-

PROPOSED CHANGE HURTS AMERICA

WASHINGTON—Proposed changes in the French tariff vitally concern American interests. If the existing French bill should be made a law American commerce would be seriously affected.

As all the important commercial countries except the United States enjoy the benefit of the entire minimum tariff in France, the changes already mentioned would affect injuriously imports from the United States only, and would still further aggravate the disadvantages under which American products must compete with products from other countries in the French market.

Among the more important of these changes the following may be mentioned, the rate being given in francs per 100 kilos: Meat extracts, general rate increased from 40 to 45 francs; cotton seed, now admitted free, to be subject to a duty of 150 francs; peanuts, now admitted free, to be subject to a duty of 250 francs, and preserved vegetables, duty increased from 20 to 24 francs.

Among the changes affecting both the general and the minimum rates, the following are the most important: Hams, present general rate 50 francs, proposed 60; minimum 30, proposed 40; cotton seed oil, linseed oil and peanut oil, present general rate 6 francs, proposed 25; minimum 6, proposed 14; pig iron, proposed increase in general rates of 50 per cent and over; increase in minimum rates of 33 per cent and over; iron and steel ingots, blooms, bars and billets, increases under the general tariff ranging from 25 per cent to 600 per cent, and in the minimum tariff up to 500 per cent and over.

Commercial Congress, has issued the first call for the twentieth annual session of that association, to be held in Denver August 16 to 21. Added interest attaches to the meeting this year from the fact that President Taft is expected to be present and take part in the proceedings. A large attendance of representatives of the Latin-American countries is also expected, in the interest of the movement for closer commercial relations among this country, Mexico, and the republics of South and Central America. Discussion of questions of a political nature will be barred.

Taft Decides to Offer Eliot the London Post

WASHINGTON—President Taft is reported definitely to have decided to offer the American ambassadorship to Great Britain to President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University. One reason given for the choice of President Eliot is that he would do much toward reestablishing the United States embassy in London on a more simple and less expensive basis. While friends here have not been able to learn his attitude on the proposition, it is generally believed that Dr. Eliot would rather enjoy the distinction and regard it as a happy crowning of a busy life spent in scholastic duties.

May Drop Bankers' Charge Against Express Companies

WASHINGTON—Unless the American Bankers' Association takes some further step, the interstate commerce commission will not consider further the complaint of the bankers that the Adams, American and other express companies are practicing unjust discrimination in the matter of their money order business. It is up to the bankers to present evidence of the alleged discrimination of the express companies in the transportation of money. If this is not done, the complaint likely will go by default.

Ida M. Tarbell Says Great Interests Frame Tariff

NEW YORK—Ida M. Tarbell in the American Magazine for April, discusses the question "Who makes a tariff bill?" She thinks it probable that the wool, woolen, iron, steel and sugar interests will control the Payne bill and holds out little hope for complete revision.

"Just so long as the committee framing tariff bills," says she, "look to the manufacturers who profit by the duties as the chief source of their information as to conditions, just so long will these manufacturers practically frame the bill. They will frame it also—as they have always done—without respect of the protective principle itself.

"No one can study the drift of public opinion during the tariff agitation of the last 50 years without realizing that at least nine tenths of the people have stood only for such duties as would produce needed revenues and would give industries which were trying to prove their ability to exist in the United States, protection through a limited period. But when it came to the point the people have never had such duties, and on most articles they are farther from getting them today than they were at the close of the civil war."

Smith College Girls Hold Annual Prize Drill



INTERIOR OF THE SMITH COLLEGE GYMNASIUM AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS. Picture shows class of girls at physical exercise, which is a part of the regular curriculum.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The annual drill of the department of physical training was held March 20. The four classes competed in floor work for a banner offered by the Gymnasium and Field Association, and the three upper classes competed in apparatus work for a silver cup. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Clarke '83 from Williamstown, one of the first alumnae to contribute toward the gymnasium building, awarded the cup to the sophomore class, which had 45 points in apparatus work. The juniors had 42 points and the seniors 28. The banner for the best floor work was given to the freshman class, with 18½ points against 14½

for the sophomores, 16½ for the juniors and 15½ for the seniors. The exercises at the drill consisted of the regular routine work of the department during the year. The girls are not allowed to perform the apparatus work until the freshman year of training is over. Emphasis is laid on unity, precision and form rather than on records, and on good class work rather than good individual work. The program consisted of floor work, marching and running by the classes of '12 and '11, and '10 and '09, conducted by Miss Berenson, head of the department; aesthetic dancing by '11 and '10-'09, conducted by Miss Eisenbrey; apparatus work, saddle vaulting, high

BOWNE PRAISES TRAITS OF JAPAN

"Our Brotherhood with Japan" was the title of a paper read by Prof. Borden P. Bowne of Boston University at a meeting of the Twentieth Century Club Sunday, in which he spoke of the progress of that nation.

Professor Bowne said that obstacles to brotherhood between the United States and Japan are ignorance and the notion that anything that is strange is necessarily inferior.

He praised Japan's humanitarianism in the late war, her sanitary care of the soldiers, her educational system and religious toleration.

"Only one-sixth of Japan," said he, "is fit for cultivation, and she must become a manufacturing and commercial nation. The west will have to adjust its relations with the east on the ground of justice. And if we are to have America for Americans then we shall have Asia for the Asiatics."

MILK SHIPMENTS LOW LAST MONTH

The amount of milk shipped into the Boston market during February fell off over 150,000 quarts from the amount shipped for the corresponding month a year ago, according to the reports submitted to the state board of railroad commissioners by the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Companies. The figures for February of both years follow:

	1909	1908
Boston & Albany.....	1,154,657	1,178,499
Boston & Maine.....	4,696,090	4,925,676
N. Y., N. H. & H.....	1,946,485	1,822,678
Total.....	7,797,232	7,926,853

The shipments during March are expected to exceed the amount sent in February, declare dealers in Boston.

HARVARD LEGAL STUDENTS ELECT

The graduating class of the Harvard Law School has elected officers and appointed committees for the class day exercises in June.

L. M. Clark will have entire charge of arrangements as marshal, and H. M. Holmes will act as secretary. The marshal has appointed the following committees to arrange for the various features of the class day program: Dinner committee, L. L. Falk, R. Y. Flanders, H. D. Pierce, Jr., W. Powers and J. R. Voigt; photograph committee, W. Roberts, J. C. Macfarland, R. E. Steiner, Jr.; smoker committee, C. W. Atwater, F. W. Denio, W. B. Fullerton, W. C. Graves and J. R. Snyder.

STEEL WORKERS PROTEST PAY CUT

READING, Pa.—A meeting of the two local branches of the amalgamated iron, steel and tin workers of this city was held to consider the proposed reduction of wages of the Reading Iron Company to take effect March 29. The meeting was attended by 500 iron workers. Vice-President James B. Micher of the eastern district presided. The proposed reduction was discussed, after which a resolution was unanimously voted upon not to accept the proposition of the company to pay its puddlers and helpers \$3.75 per ton. Committees representing the different mills were appointed to meet the company officials and express the sentiment of the employees. Should the company insist upon making the reduction, a strike, it is believed will immediately follow.

WILD ANIMAL PROTECTION Is Provided by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON—Theodore Roosevelt, upon the eve of his departure from the White House, was not exclusively intent upon the extermination of the wild animals of South Africa, according to a series of proclamations just made public. It develops that among his last official acts was the signing of a number of these documents setting aside certain islands and portions of the public lands and reserves for the propagation and preservation of animals in North America.

ROOSEVELT MAKES A FINAL INSPECTION OF BAGGAGE TODAY

NEW YORK — Theodore Roosevelt came here today with a very busy program ahead of him which included inspecting his quarters on the steamer Hamburg, on which he will leave for Naples tomorrow, seeing half a hundred callers by appointment at the office of the Outlook and transacting some final business with his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson. He made the trip from Oyster Bay in the regular chair car on the express from that point, accompanied by his daughter Ethel and his son Kermit. His first visit was at 334 East 32d street, where he called on Mrs. Mary Ledwith, the nurse who has cared for all of the Roosevelt children and who wanted to see him before he started abroad. He then went to the Outlook offices, where he met such callers as he had to see, but positively refused to meet the newspaper men.

Leaving the Outlook offices, Mr. Roosevelt went to Hoboken in the automobile, where he inspected his quarters on the Hamburg. The Imperial William of Germany, has been completely refitted for the occupation of the former President. Mr. Roosevelt went through it and characterized it as "bully."

Leaving the ship, Mr. Roosevelt returned to New York, where he was a luncheon guest at the Robinson home, among the guests being his sister, the wife of Rear Admiral Cowles. Tonight he will have dinner with his family at Sagamore Hill. He will leave for this city on the 7 o'clock train tomorrow morning, and will at once board the Hamburg, which is scheduled to sail at 11 o'clock.

It had naturally been supposed that Mr. Roosevelt would not only eat at the captain's table, but that he would sit at the post of honor, at the right of the commander. But it was discovered today that the Italian commissioner who sails on all steamers bound to Italian ports, is compelled by the regulations of the royal Italian navy to occupy that post, and he has not the power to waive this position. This was explained to Colonel Roosevelt. "I am glad of it, glad of it," snapped the ex-President in his usual impulsive way. "I am now a plain citizen of the United States and want no preferment." It was then announced that Colonel Roosevelt would sit at the left hand of the captain.

Ex-President Up Early Sunday, Walking to Church

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Mr. Roosevelt was up early Sunday morning to make the most of the first day of spring, he said. He and his family walked to Christ Church. Several of the congregation pressed about Mr. Roosevelt at the close of the service and wished him a fine journey and good luck.

Mr. Roosevelt was shown a despatch stating that a gentleman from the West would join the expedition here as an additional member. "I don't know anything about it," said Mr. Roosevelt. "If any one else is going I don't know about it. If they try, I think there will be some way to stop them."

Wild Animal Protection Is Provided by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON—Theodore Roosevelt, upon the eve of his departure from the White House, was not exclusively intent upon the extermination of the wild animals of South Africa, according to a series of proclamations just made public. It develops that among his last official acts was the signing of a number of these documents setting aside certain islands and portions of the public lands and reserves for the propagation and preservation of animals in North America.

CHARTER WORK IS ACTIVE DAILY

The executive committee of the committee of 100 citizens interested in the proposed Boston charter is holding almost daily sessions. Its various subcommittees are also working actively. The executive committee has unanimously voted to appropriate \$10,000 for placing a copy of the final report of the finance commission in the hands of every registered voter in Boston.

This work is now under way, and the books will be on the presses within a few days, and will be addressed and mailed as rapidly as completed. The issue will be 110,000 copies.

The committee of 100 believe that the improved charter is distinctly a measure for the benefit of every disinterested citizen, and that it will be of even greater advantage to the wage earner than to the commercial interests. The committee is also convinced that with this opportunity to study the benefits which the charter amendments will bring about, and to realize the abuses which the finance commission have disclosed, the sentiment in favor of their adoption will be overwhelming.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TANNERY BURNS

WINCHESTER, N. H.—Fire destroyed the Winchester tannery Sunday, and a loss of \$150,000 is entailed. The cause of the fire is unknown. The watchman discovered the fire in the pressroom, which was between the boiler room and office. He made an attempt to extinguish the blaze, but found it beyond his control, and finally sounded an alarm. The firemen made a heroic fight, but were unable to save anything in the main shop, though they confined it to this set of buildings. Engineer Fred Towns, with a dozen men, brought one of the engines from Keene on a flat car.

The firemen saved the surrounding buildings, and among them was a storehouse which contained a stock valued at \$25,000.

The owners were Swift & Co., and it had been operated by the A. C. Laurence Leather Company of Peabody, Mass. The main plant will be a total loss, but insurance was carried in the Mason Insurance Company of Keene of about \$19,000, the Aldrich Company of Keene of about \$20,000, and the Perry Insurance Company of Keene of \$15,000.

CHINESE BEGGAR BOYS IN SCHOOL

WALTHAM, Mass.—The Rev. D. F. Huntington, who is in charge of the Episcopal mission at Ichang, China, gave an account of the work that he and his staff are accomplishing through the agency of a trade school for beggar boys established two years ago, Sunday evening at the Episcopal Church of the Ascension.

Mr. Huntington said that the school was started from a proposal made by one of the Chinese members of his staff, and that the beggar boys from the streets of Ichang were taken in, washed, fed, clothed, taught trades and given a good common school education.

HAMMOND TAKES ROOT'S RESIDENCE

WASHINGTON — John Hays Hammond of New York, president of the National League of Republican Clubs, has taken the Elihu Root house, 1500 Rhode Island avenue, and the senator from New York and his family will move into an apartment.

Mr. Hammond has established permanent headquarters for the league on the sixth floor of the Union Trust building here, in charge of Secretary Snell Smith. The fact that the Roots will take an apartment is accepted by fashionable Washington as an announcement that they will entertain little compared with the last few seasons.

CITY IN FENWAY STREET CASE WITHOUT POWER TO RECOVER

(Continued from Page One.)

in the street, and they were left graded, but not macadamized and no sidewalks, gutters, manholes, etc., were constructed in the streets and the order of construction was not complied with.

"For some reason, probably owing to lack of money, no further work was done upon these streets until after 1908. After a decision of the United States supreme court regarding betterments in 1899, great doubts existed in the minds of lawyers and of the community concerning the constitutionality of the assessment act of 1891. As a consequence, few payments were made into the sinking fund, and in March, 1902, the act was declared unconstitutional by the Massachusetts supreme court, the court deciding among other things that it was unconstitutional in Massachusetts to levy a special tax upon real estate except this tax was founded upon benefits to the property.

"This decision probably cost the city of Boston at least \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000 as more than that amount had been expended upon streets under this act. There existed no act under which betterments could be levied or collected, and the city of Boston applied to the Legislature and the Legislature of 1902 passed two acts, one providing for the levying of assessments for streets thereafter laid out, and the other providing for streets which had been laid out and constructed within six years prior to the passage of the act. These acts, following the opinion of the supreme court, provided that the betterment tax should be for the special and peculiar benefit which each estate had received, and that this tax should in no event exceed one half of the cost of the street.

"In 1903, Aspinwall et als, trustees, and the Boston Water Power Company brought suits against the city of Boston to recover the amount of their awards for land damages in the laying out of Jersey and Queensbury streets. In January, 1906, the supreme court decided that the Aspinwall trustees and others who had brought suit were entitled to recover the amounts of their awards for land damages with interest. Executions were issued and the amounts were paid.

"About the same time other land owners on these streets brought a petition for mandamus against the city and the superintendent of streets, praying that the city and the superintendent should be ordered to finish these streets forthwith. This petition was granted by the supreme court and the mandamus issued.

"After the decision of the supreme court in the Aspinwall case, Tappan and many other owners on the street brought suit against the city to recover the amount of their awards with interest, on

the ground that the agreement had been broken and that they were entitled to the damages. They were not barred by the statute of limitations. The supreme court, however, decided in favor of the city in these cases.

"As it was obvious under the assessment act of 1902 that at the outside not more than half the cost of the street construction could be assessed, the city authorities levied a sewer assessment on these estates on account of the construction of the sewers in these streets. The payment of these sewer assessments was resisted by the owners and that case went to the supreme court.

"The court decided that as the sewer was built on a part of the street and was paid for out of a loan for highway construction and not as a sewer, no assessment could be levied for it, and the cost of the sewer must be included as part of the cost of the street. It was also held that the assessments should be made in accordance with the provisions of the statute of 1902, chapter 531, after the completion of the improvements, of which the sewer was only a part.

"Jersey and Queensbury streets were finished by the city in accordance with a mandate of the supreme court and an assessment was levied upon the estates under the statute of 1902, the aggregate of these betterment assessments being one half the cost of the work. Upon these assessments being laid many land owners claimed that the amounts which should be 'offset against the betterments' were the amounts of their land damages, together with the interest on the said amounts from the time of the laying out of the streets in 1897 and 1898.

"These actions were brought by substantially all the land owners on these streets. The supreme court held that no claim was to be made on either side until the time had come for setting off the betterments against the damages and a balance had been struck, and that until then nothing was payable by either party, so that the land owners could claim no interest on the amounts respectively awarded to them as damages.

"As you will see by this report, these agreements have already been before the full bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts five times. Every possible effort has been made by the present board of street commissioners and by the law department to get the most money possible for the city out of this matter, but the decisions of the supreme court that the betterment act of 1891 was unconstitutional and that the betterment in this case must be levied under the act of 1902, inevitably caused large pecuniary loss to the city.

"I know of nothing which can be done further by the law department in the matter."

CONTRACT STATUS INVOLVED IN CASE

A bill has been brought in the superior court by Charles W. Toothaker of Somerville, Isaac B. Renard of Westport and R. H. Farley of New York against Nora Kelly, whose sureties they are on a \$5000 bond given to the federal government in a contract which she had with the government for feeding detained passengers at the immigrant station at Long wharf. The contract was to run from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1909, the contractor paying the government \$400 a year rental for premises used, the payments being made quarterly.

In the spring of 1908 there was an arrearage of rental, which the sureties paid and assumed charge of the work under the contract. During that year the present defendant was adjudged a bankrupt and for a time Lloyd Makepeace, trustee in bankruptcy, signed the vouchers on which the government paid for the catering. Later Charles W. Toothaker began to sign the vouchers, as representative of the bondsmen, but the government declined to accept his signature, and proposed one of three courses to the bondsmen.

The first was that they secure Nora Kelly's signature, have the money paid to her and have her pay it over to the bondsmen. The latter, however, objected that present relations between her and them would not admit of such an arrangement.

The second proposition was that the bondsmen secure from the woman a statement of the amount due. To this the bondsmen demurred, likewise on the grounds of strained relations. The third proposal, to bring the matter into court and ascertain the status of both parties, was accepted and the present action instituted. A subpoena returnable in April was secured.

RAILROAD DEPOT NAMES CHANGED

Announcements made by the officials of the Boston & Maine railroad of the change in the names of several of its stations in Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The changes will go into effect on Monday next and are as follows:

Western division: South Georgetown to Baldpate. Eastern division: State Line to Atlantic, Scarborough to Oak Hill, East Wakefield to Hillsdale, North Wakefield to Mathews, Centre Ossipee to Mountainview, Ossipee Valley to Lake-wood, West Ossipee to Whittier. Fitchburg division: Marlboro, N. H., to Webb. Worcester, Nashua & Portland division: Marlboro Village to Marlboro. Concord division: West Andover, N. H., to Gale. West Canaan to Pattee, Sunapee to Sunapee Depot. Passumpsic division: South Newbury to Concut, Standstead Junction to Beebe Junction, Beebe Plain to Beebe.

MAYOR OF LYNN SCORES CHANGE

LYNN, Mass.—There is a possibility that even though the Legislature enacts into law the bill providing for a finance commission to investigate local municipal affairs, no commission will be appointed.

Mayor James E. Rich, who is the author of the bill, is not at all pleased with the restrictive amendments offered by Senator William P. Salter of the opposing political faction.

After perusing the revised draft of the bill, he said: "If it should prove when the legislators have gotten through with the finance commission bill that the enabling act given us to make an investigation of our own affairs is inadequate, there will be no commission appointed this year. I believe that the city's interest will be better served to wait a year and ask another General Court for the requisite powers to make a thorough and complete investigation than to proceed under any halfway measure. The three months cut off from the time by Senator Salter's amendments are the very best months of the whole year."

The bill provides that the appointments on the commission shall be made by the mayor. One of the amendments is that these appointments shall be confirmed by the board of aldermen, which is a Republican body. Mayor Rich is a Democrat.

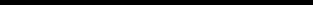
SEES DIFFICULTY IN DATE CHANGE

NAHANT, Mass.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, when asked what he thought about changing inauguration day from March 4 to April 30, said: "I believe that if such a change could be effected without encountering grave difficulties it should be brought about, but the obstacles are so numerous and formidable that I doubt whether this hope, so widely expressed, can be realized. It would entail an entire rearrangement of the congressional calendar. In my opinion successful candidates should enter upon the duties of their offices as soon as possible after their election, but it can be seen how disagreeable a December inauguration at Washington would be."

Speaking of the impression made in Washington by President Taft, the senator said: "Mr. Taft, I believe, will prove to be one of the greatest Presidents this country has ever seen."

HALL BURNS AT PIGEON COVE

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Shortly after 3 o'clock Sunday fire badly damaged Edmunds Hall at Pigeon Cove, causing a loss of about \$3000. The hall, situated on Granite street, is a two-story building used for dances and meetings, and is owned by Austin R. Woolford, who formerly lived in the lower part. This was the sixth fire in the building in a little over a year.



Latest News of the Financial and Commercial World

LONDON BUYING A FEATURE OF THE NEW YORK MARKET

Railroad Issues Very Active and Prices in the Early Trading Are Higher, Indicating Some Profit Taking.

BOSTON IRREGULAR

Pronounced strength was manifested in the New York and Boston stock markets at the opening and during the early trading today. Considerably higher prices prevailed for the leaders during the forenoon and some profit taking was in evidence at the higher range, producing considerable irregularity.

The Hill stocks were again in the limelight. The stock opened $\frac{1}{4}$ higher at 140 and gained a half to 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the first hour. Reading also was active and higher. It opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose to 129 $\frac{1}{2}$. Heavy London buying was responsible for the early upturn.

There was no news to induce buying and the upward movement was somewhat of a surprise to many traders who had sold short in the belief that the trend of Saturday's prices indicated a sagging market. It had been pointed out that shorts had covered largely, leaving the market in a weaker position technically, and that with the absence of its sustaining influence declines were inevitable. When the market started up today these shorts ran to cover and helped to boost prices during the forenoon quite rapidly. Chesapeake & Ohio was among the active issues, opening $\frac{1}{4}$ higher at 69 $\frac{1}{2}$, and rising to 70 during the first hour. It is said by interests supposed to be in close touch with the company that there is not much likelihood of this company being absorbed by any other company, but that it may take over the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville, which will give the Chesapeake & Ohio a new entrance to Chicago. It also is reported that the company's agents have been authorized to get business independently of any previous conditions or agreements with other companies. The new arrangement it is thought will be of greater advantage to the company. Union Pacific advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ before noon.

Rock Island preferred was $\frac{1}{4}$ higher at the opening at 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced further to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$. Amalgamated Copper was among the strongest of the industrial group. It opened $\frac{1}{4}$ up at 69 $\frac{1}{2}$, and held well at its gain, later advancing fractionally. Smelters was $\frac{1}{4}$ higher at the first sale at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, and soon crossed 85. United States Steel common started off $\frac{1}{4}$ higher at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, and rose to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Consolidated Gas sold up to 130 $\frac{1}{2}$, an advance of a point. Some irregularity of price movements was displayed by the Boston market. Quotations generally were higher in the early trading in sympathy with New York, but later some of the more active securities shaded off somewhat. There was a good deal of trading in Lake Copper. The opening was a half higher at 17, but later it dropped a point to 16. Arizona Commercial opened up a half at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$. Butte Coalition at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ was up a quarter at the opening and later advanced to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Copper Range was a quarter higher at 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Butte was quite strong, opening a half higher at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ and improving further to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rotary Ring was off an eighth at the opening at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and later dropped to 7. Shoe Machinery was $\frac{1}{4}$ higher at the opening at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$, but dropped the fraction to 55 before noon. The market continued to gather strength during the early afternoon. Union Pacific crossed 180. Smelters sold up to 86. Reading at 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ was up $\frac{1}{2}$. The market, however, was quite narrow and trading was comparatively small.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

An increase in deposits amounting to nearly \$5,000,000 was the feature of the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks. There was a falling off in loans amounting to nearly 2,000,000. The reserve excess is increased over \$2,000,000 and the excess with reserve agents is increased almost \$4,000,000. The statement in detail is as follows:

	1908	1909
Loans	\$198,305,000	\$188,885,000
Deposits	7,503,000	12,000,000
Exchange clear.	167,340,000	1,820,000
Due banks	81,310,000	1,001,000
U. S. deposits	758,000	9,000
Reserve agents	40,267,000	4,023,000
Exchange clear.	13,448,000	450,000
Due from banks	22,300,000	832,000
5 per cent funds	280,000	25,000
Legal tenders	3,232,000	62,000
Specie	24,330,000	2,002,000
Reserve excess	3,148,286	2,065,857
Exc. with res. agts.	15,820,250	3,934,857

Excess of reserve last year in Boston, \$2,310,286; with reserve agents, \$10,530,286.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between banks was quoted at 2 per cent; New York funds 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents discount. The exchanges and balances for today compare with those of the corresponding period last year as follows:

	1908	1909
Exchanges	\$16,090,384	\$14,551,520
Balances	1,000,809	584,208

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the Clearing House of \$40,214.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Amalgamated Copper	69	70	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amer. Car & Fy. pref.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amer. Car & Fy. com.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amer. Ice Securities	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amer. Locomotive	51	51	51	51
Amer. Metal & Refining	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amer. Metal & Ref. pref.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amer. Steel Foundry	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amer. Sugar	130	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amesbury	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalpa	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio pref.	94	94	94	94
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pacific	108	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chesapeake & Ohio	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago Great Western	7	7	7	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consolidated Gas	130	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver & Rio Grande	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Northern pref.	142	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central	148	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interboro-Met. pref.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas City Southern	48	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas & Texas	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
Louisville & Nashville	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican Central	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
National Lead	78	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York Central	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. N. H. & H.	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	188 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western pref.	140	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwestern	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$
People's Gas	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island pref.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Pacific	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Railway	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Paul	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas Pacific	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Rubber pref.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel pref.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash pref.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union	115	115	115	115
Wisconsin Central	49	49	49	49

BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv.	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	182	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	182
Atchafalpa	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
Baltimore & Ohio	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago Rock Island	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consolidated Gas	130	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colorado Southern	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver & Rio Grande	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interboro-Met. Co. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japant. 4s	88	88	88	88
Japant. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	124	124	124	124
Japant. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s new	128	128	128	128
Kansas & Texas	100	100	100	100
N. Y. City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania conv. 1908	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania 4s 1908	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific conv. 4s	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
United States Steel 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash 4s	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wisconsin Central 4s	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
3 registered	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
do coupon	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
3 registered	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
do coupon	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Small bonds	100	100	100	100
4 registered	119	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
do coupon	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120
Panama S. 101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Panama 100s	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dist. Columbia 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philippine 4s	100	100	100	100

DIVIDENDS

The Scranton Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on its preferred stock payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

NEW YORK—Trust companies' dividends for the quarter just ended are greater than in this period of last year, notwithstanding the low rates for money and the operation of the new reserve law. The Equitable Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, an increase of 1 per cent; the Title Guarantee & Trust Company has declared a quarterly distribution of 5 per cent, an increase of 1 per cent over the previous quarterly payment; and the Metropolitan Trust Company has advanced its quarterly disbursement to stockholders $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent to 2 per cent quarterly.

The Globe-Wernicke Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the preferred stock payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The New River Lumber Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the preferred stock payable April 1 to stock of record March 31.

The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railroad Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the preferred stock and $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable April 10.

The next dividend on the preferred stock will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent quarterly, the issue becoming 6 per cent cumulative after April 1.

The La Rose Consolidated Mines Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and a bonus of 1 per cent, payable April 20.

TELEPHONE EARNINGS LARGER. PHILADELPHIA—The Keystone Telephone Company of Philadelphia (combined companies) report earnings for eight months ended February 28, with comparisons, as follows:

	1907	1908
Gross earnings	\$707,141	\$808,823
Op. exp. and tax.	357,108	320,140
Net earnings	350,033	488,683
Retained	208,933	290,000
General reserves	66,007	36,007
Surplus	\$1,505	\$5,007

TARIFF CHANGE NOT ALARMING BUSINESS NOW

Believed by Many That Commerce Will Take on Renewed Activity Without Waiting Enactment of Law.

STEEL SCHEDULES

The attention of practically the entire business world has been attracted to the tariff question. Without passing upon the merits or demerits of the schedules as prepared by the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives, it is generally agreed that the sooner the matter has been disposed of the more rapidly will be the return to normal conditions.

President Taft in his message to Congress urged the necessity of being expeditious, and set the example by being brief himself. Pressure is being brought to bear upon the national Legislature from all parts of the country for a speedy passage of the new tariff law. Senators and representatives have assured their constituents and the public that they will do all they can to hasten the enactment of a bill, and it is consequently reasonable to suppose that by the middle of June at the latest the much-discussed topic will be finally disposed of.

Executive officers in all the iron and steel working corporations in this market give it for their opinions that the reduction of 50 per cent in the imports upon certain manufactures of steel, and the admission of iron ores without imports, will not lead to advantage of foreign makers of steel and will have no effect whatever against the domestic iron industries.

The presidents of the larger machinery manufacturing corporations say that the effect of the revised tariff on their industries will bring about a reduction in wages and lower prices on manufacture, which will be of service in broadening home and foreign demands. Several of the larger steel mill interests have decided to postpone action as to the reduction of wages until Congress shall have passed the act.

Among eastern producers of pig iron the certainty of free iron ore is hailed as good for furnaces within a short distance of tidewater. Several of the larger shareholders in eastern blast furnaces have acquired within a few days immense deposits of iron ore in Venezuela, which runs as high as 75 per cent in iron content, as compared with 55 to 60 per cent in iron content of a number of the larger Lake Superior mines.

ARE AGAINST RATE ADVANCE

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Bills backed by Governor Hadley and Attorney General Major and intended to meet the threatened move of the railroads to restore the three-cent passenger rate, were presented to the Legislature. Three administration railroad bills were introduced. One gives the railroad commissioners of the state power to regulate passenger rates, which power will be extended to the public utilities commission if such a body is created. Another bill seeks to prevent railroads from owning and operating local mines in competition with persons or firms not connected with railroads, and the third, if passed, would prevent railroads from making discriminatory rates at terminal points to meet competition from roads with shorter lines.

CHICAGO BOARD.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Previous close
Wheat	1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.03
Sept.	.96 $\frac{1}{2}$	.96 $\frac{1}{2}$	.96 $\frac{1}{2}$	.96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	.54 $\frac{1}{2}$	.54	.54 $\frac{1}{2}$	.54 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	.54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rye	.40	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Post Cards for Social Diversion

When people are met together for social diversion to have a center of interest planned beforehand by the hostess not only saves the frequent first period of dragging talk, but gives value to hours that otherwise may be spent in purposeless chatter or an unilluminating game of cards. A contributor to the "Ladies Home Journal" has an interesting article on the use of post cards for entertainment. Guests may be invited to bring those they have and be prepared to talk about them as the party sits about the dining table, over which the cards can easily be passed for examination.

Another way to use the cards is to write the story of an imaginary trip, starting with your home town and leaving blanks to be filled in with the names of places or scenes illustrated on the post cards, the descriptive lines on each having been covered.

Still another way is to invite your guests to join you on a "Seeing Washington" tour, or any other city that has a special interest.

In the case of club socials, and indeed for the use at almost any club meetings, the recent invention of a machine which reflects post cards and other illustrations on a screen in colors—the picture being about three feet long—is worth the considering. Heretofore it has been impracticable to make any use of post cards for entertainment purposes on a large scale because of the inconvenience of displaying and explaining them to a large number of persons. The idea is susceptible of infinite variation. Lecture courses may be taken as the basis of this entertainment, or other names may be given and the scheme varied in detail almost without limit, post cards and the post card reflecting machine being the only requirements.

The first step in preparing for this entertainment is to obtain a large number of post cards from club members and friends, who should mark them for identification afterward.

After the committee in charge has gathered all the post cards illustrating historic buildings possible, the cards are sorted into groups, each group representing one class of buildings. The next step is to secure one person for each group who will be competent to describe entertainingly the buildings themselves and the historic facts connected with the buildings, or to events associated with the buildings will, of course, add much to the interest of the "lectures."

He who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites of man.—Lavater.

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Temple of Siva at Khajuraho



EXTERIOR VIEW OF TEMPLE.

More than 200 miles southwest of the so-called sacred city, Benares, and beyond Allahabad, India, stands the ancient abandoned capital, Khajuraho, with its wonderful group of temples, whereof Kandarya Mahadeo, Temple of Siva, is an example. During the 11th century, Christian era, when Europe was evolving its Romanesque and Norman cathedrals, India was rearing such majestic piles as this, now abandoned amid Khajuraho's mysteries.

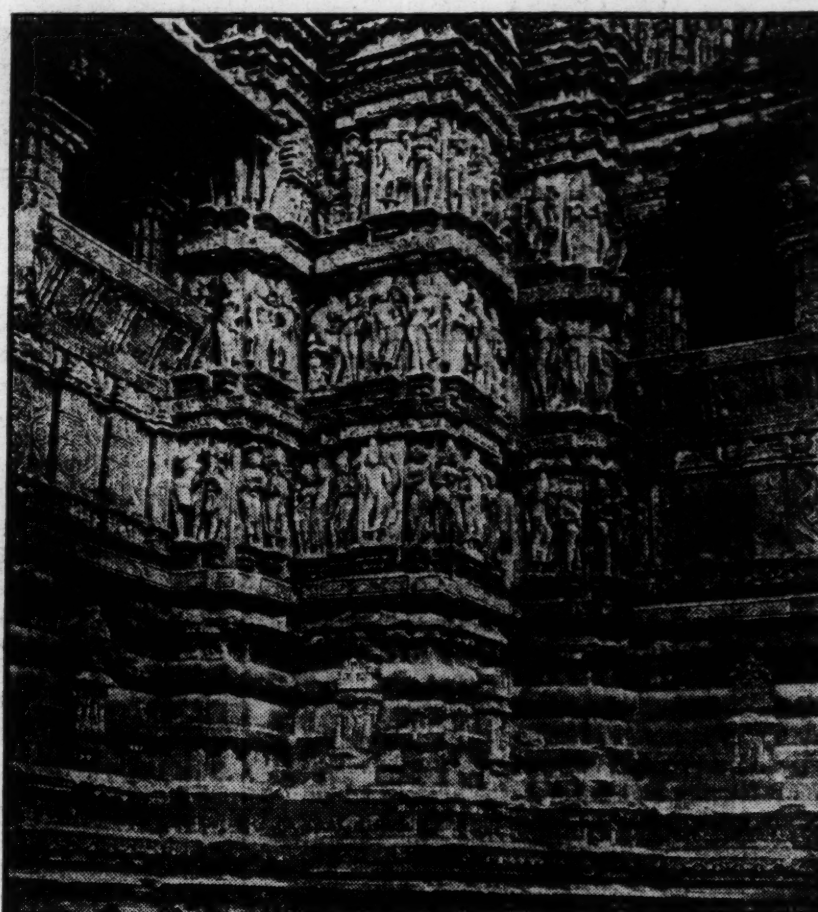
Regarding a great modern Hindu temple of which this is an archetype, a clever visitor has said, "From one of these temples you come out amazed. All its mysteries and incongruities seem to brood over the dark chambers and cranny passages. Over the chief gateways rise huge pyramid towers, colored like harlequins, red tigers, jostling the multiplied arms and legs of blue and yellow gods and goddesses so thick that the gopuras seem built of them. Inside the place is only half-lighted, dim and cryptic. You go through a labyrinth, that seems endless, of dark chambers and aisles, and are grateful when you emerge into daylight again."

A Portrait

"One name is Elizabeth."—Ben Jonson.

I will paint her as I see her.
Ten times have the lilies blown
Since she looked upon the sun.
And her face is lily-clear.
Lily-shaped, and dropped in duty
To the law of its own beauty.
Oval cheeks encolored faintly,
Which a trail of golden hair
Keeps from fading off to air;
Face and figure of a child,
Though too calm, you think, and tender.

For the childhood you would lend her.
Yet child-simple, undefiled,
Frank, obedient, waiting still
On the turnings of your will.
Moving light, as all young things,
As young birds, or early wheat
And her voice, it murmurs lowly,
As a silver stream may run,
Which yet feels, you feel, the sun.
And her smile, it seems half holy,
As if drawn from thoughts more far
Than our common jestings are....
And a stranger, when he sees her
In the street even, smileth still,
Just as you would at a lily....
And all hearts do pray, "God love her!"
Ay, and always, in good sooth,
We may all be sure He doth.
—Mrs. Browning.



INTERIOR VIEW.

Interest in School

How shall I stimulate interest and attention in my school? This is the question many a teacher is asking herself. It is a question that will remind one of various methods; but years of experience have convinced me that the best way to secure and hold the attention of any class is to be so full of the lesson that the recitation period is far too short to teach it. The teacher who is interested in the lesson never has much trouble in holding the attention of her class. Bring the very best it is possible for you to bring to the schoolroom. Bring enthusiasm, cheerfulness, love, and a thorough knowledge of your subjects, and you will not meet inattention among the boys and girls it is your privilege to teach.—A Teacher.

George Stephenson, English Inventor, Refused a Title

Beginning the world (1781) in a poor little hut with a clay floor and mud walls at the age of five, George Stephenson worked for his living herding cows. At 14 he helped his father, foreman of a colliery. Here he tended a pumping engine and laid the foundation of his career. At 18 he applied to the village schoolmaster, saying, "I want to learn to read and write." He worked at the colliery all day, went to school in the evening and found time to earn a little money besides, repairing clocks. In two years he had learned all the schoolmaster had to teach him.

The Saturday Times says: He experimented long with steam locomotives, believing it was possible to put them to practical use. He finally induced the Kenilworth colliery to construct a locomotive under his directions. Much ridicule did he meet about his engines. One gentleman said to him:

"Suppose you invent an engine capable of running 9 or 10 miles an hour. And suppose while it is running a cow should stray upon the track. Would not that be a very awkward circumstance?"

"I should think it might be very awkward—for the cow," was the reply.
At length he made an engine, the Rocket, which attained a speed of 14 miles an hour. People marveled; they laughed no longer. And when, in 1825, he so improved the Rocket that, on a trial run over the Liverpool and Manchester railway, it made 30 miles an hour, thereby winning a prize of £500, he found himself famous.

But he still was simple in his manner, in spite of the honors heaped upon him. His King wished to make him a knight, but he insisted upon remaining plain George Stephenson.

Theory and Practice

Mr. H. H. Norris, professor of electrical engineering at Cornell University, thinks that the average man prefers to work with his hands rather than with his head; for example, a student will usually take more interest and pleasure in building and testing a motor than he will in calculating accurately what the torque in that motor will be when the machine has certain physical characteristics. Again, students lose interest in theory when they become very much absorbed in practical work; that is, they seem to like the practice better than they do the theory. Therefore, in technical training there should be included just enough practice to produce facts to think with, and no more.

An Old Friend With a New Face

Barber—Thank you, sir. I don't often get my tip before I begin. I am sure I appreciate—
The about-to-be-shaved one—I don't want you to consider it as a tip. It's hush money.—Punch.

If you would lift me, you must be on higher ground. If you would liberate me, you must be free. If you would correct my false view of facts—hold up to me the same facts in the true order of thought.—R. W. Emerson.

But peace and repose can nowhere be found except in life and in eternal life, and the eternal life is the divine life, is God. To become divine then is the aim of life; then only can truth be said to be ours beyond the possibility of loss, because it is no longer outside us, nor even in us, but we are in it and it is we; we ourselves are a truth, a will, a work of God. Liberty has become nature; the creature is one with its creator—one through love. It is what it ought to be, its education is finished and its final happiness begins. The sun of time declines and the light of eternal blessedness arises.—Amiel.

Enunciation in Speech and Song Taught by Phonetic Spelling

The editor of the Musician writing on voice culture says:

The faulty release of a tone is more insidious than bad attack, and for that reason less frequently criticized. When the release is made by a definite, purposeful act on the part of the singer it is always acceptable. The tone that is left to end itself is never so.

Faulty pronunciation and articulation are less quickly revealed to the student, because further removed from his field of conscious effort. To omit the roll of an initial r and the articulation of a final r greatly detracts from the charm of a phrase otherwise perfectly articulated. Allowing the most meager vowel sound to creep into the articulation of a consonant destroys the possibility of the bel canto in any phrase.

The correction of these defects is most readily accomplished by taking the pupil over into the sister realm of speech and getting him interested in phonetic analysis.

It isn't quite 50 years ago that phonetic spelling was a high school fad in New England. How much attention is given to it in schools at present we know not, but ask your pupils to spell phonetically all of the words in such a sentence as, "We will nominate him for president," and don't be surprised if they all fail. Teach them that every word that is correctly sung is phonetically spelled, and begin by teaching them phonetic spelling, and it will be gratifying soon to find the ear keenly in tune to the finer language effects. It is to be regretted that there is so much left to be desired in clear and beautiful enunciation both in speech and song when its attainment is so easily within reach.

Soldier Rewarded by Great Britain

A half-section, 320 acres, of land in the wheat belt of Manitoba has been deeded by the British government to Thomas Donahue, soldier of fortune, for services rendered the English in the Boer war, South Africa. Donahue is a Canadian, but did not fight as one of the Canadian militia, nor enlist in the regulars, but served as a free-lance scout. That he must have been a good one is shown by the valuable reward now made him, and which he has ordered placed half in the name of his sister, who is still a resident of the Dominion.

Donahue's war record does not stop there, however, for in addition to having been on both the winning and the losing sides of more than one Latin-American so-called revolution, he served, also as a volunteer, with the forces of the United States in the Spanish-American war at San Juan and other minor engagements of that contest.

Donahue has lately turned from war to peace, and from guns to gas pipes, and is now in that department of the Montgomery (Ala.) Light and Water plant, where he will remain, for a time at least.—Contributed.

There are two principles, strictly and purely American, which are now likely to prevail throughout the civilized world. Indeed, they seem the necessary result of the progress of civilization and knowledge. These are, first, popular governments, restrained by written constitutions; secondly, universal education. Popular governments and universal education, acting and reacting, mutually producing and reproducing each other, are the mighty agencies which in our days appear to be exciting, stimulating and charging civilized societies. Man everywhere is now found demanding a participation in government, and he will not be refused, and demands knowledge as necessary to self-government.—Daniel Webster.

A Long Sentence

The prize for the longest sentence ever written may be fairly awarded to the elder Dumas, who probably holds a further record for fertility of production. In the seventh of the 29 volumes which compose the "Impressions de Voyage," there is a sentence describing Benvenuto Cellini which fills three pages, or 108 lines, averaging 45 letters apiece. The sentence is broken by 68 commas and 60 semicolons; but as it contains 195 verbs and 122 proper names, the reader is somewhat bewildered before the end is reached.—London Chronicle.

THE KEY

Throughout the Old and New Testaments the word key is used as a figure for the command of knowledge or ignorance, the entrance into heaven or hell. In the book of Isaiah it is used as the symbol of authority, and the writer referring to the habit of the eastern householder of wearing his long wooden keys slung by a cord from his girdle, so that for convenience he could throw them over his shoulder, says, "the key of the house of David I will lay upon his shoulder." Matthew uses it as the type of interpretation, Luke as that of knowledge, John again as that of authority, so that it quite naturally has come to be used as a synonym for a commentary. Every religious body has its commentaries, generally vast numbers of them. It is, therefore, from every point of view, most unreasonable for the critics of Christian Science to display such an aversion from the authority and name of the one commentary acknowledged by the Christian Science church, viz.: Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures; while most strange of all is their repeated assertion that there is nothing new in the teaching contained in it.

There is not, and of course there cannot be, any new Truth, but the human knowledge of Truth is capable of varying very considerably. There is, for instance, a great gulf fixed between the distorted view of Truth which Abraham left behind him among the moon worshippers of Chaldea, and the primitive view of Truth which he reconciled with the social practices of the patriarchs. There is another great gulf fixed between the Abramistic view of tribal discipline and that focussed by Moses in the law: It is the difference between God viewed as

person and as Mind. There is another great gulf fixed between the barbarous necessities of the Mosaic law and the revolt of Isaiah against the hideous materiality of the law of sacrifice. There is another great gulf fixed between the cry of Isaiah and the gospel of the baptism of water preached by John; and then there is that last, and vastest gulf of all, which separates the gospel of baptism with water from that of the baptism with fire and the Holy Ghost, preached by Christ Jesus. A gulf so immeasurable that Jesus himself declared "He that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he." No one has pretended that because Truth was before Abraham the world owes one to its knowledge of Truth to Christ Jesus.

Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy has never tired of insisting, is based entirely on the Bible, so that the criticism that it is not a new religion is a little beside the mark. If Mrs. Eddy had desired to claim originality for it she would not have termed it Christian, which necessarily implies that it is the teaching of Christ Jesus, nor Science, which necessarily implies that it is an exact knowledge of Truth. At the same time, though it is not absolutely original, it certainly is relatively so. And so the Christian Science textbook is precisely what it professes to be, the Key to the Scriptures.

When Jesus of Nazareth came preaching in Palestine the gospel of baptism with fire and the Holy Ghost, he unlocked to those with eyes to see and ears to hear the Scriptures, which in his day consisted of the Law and the Prophets. So dense, however, was the materiality of the age that it took the resurrection to arouse the perception of the disciples

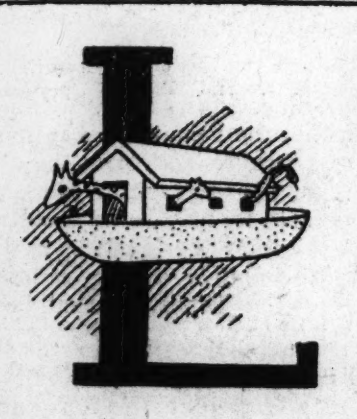
themselves to a full understanding of his meaning. Only as he stood within the tomb did John, in his own words, at last see and believe, "for as yet they knew not the scripture," and only during that wonderful walk to Emmaus did Cleopas and his companion feel their hearts burn within them as, in their words, "he opened to us the scriptures." The record of that unlocking is the books of the New Testament.

For something like three hundred years after the ascension the Christian church continued to give evidence, though in a rapidly decreasing ratio, that it had not entirely lost the key to the teaching of Christ Jesus by healing the sick in the way required by him. After the time of Constantine, however, the night of materiality again descended, and century after century went by during which the whisper of spiritual healing was received with superstitious awe as a supernatural manifestation or dismissed with contempt as evidence of a disordered mind. Fifteen hundred years had gone by in this manner when the Christian Science textbook was given to the world. To pretend, in these circumstances, that because eighteen centuries earlier, Christ Jesus had taught the disciples how to heal the sick by spiritual means alone, there was nothing new in Mrs. Eddy's teaching is an abuse of terms of speech. Facts, every one knows, are stubborn things, and it is and will remain an incontrovertible fact that Science and Health is as much the Key which reopened the spiritual understanding of the Scriptures, with its corollary of practical demonstration, to the nineteenth century, as it is that it was through the teaching of Christ Jesus that understanding was first given to the world.

Cow's Strange Behavior

When one of the fenders of the Dayton City railway cars picked up a young heifer at the corner of Third and Jersey streets the conductor filled out the required report blank to Superintendent Edward Howell. In answer to the question "What did the victim say?" the employee wrote: "She was carried along on the fender for a short distance, then rolled off and run away without saying a word."—Columbus Dispatch.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What bird?

ANSWER TO VOWEL PUZZLE.

The vowel is E.
Persevere ye perfect men.
Ever keep these precepts ten.

Telephones in Budapest

The Budapest news telephone system of several years' standing is a success. The service costs only \$7.31 a year. News all day long and military band music from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m. In the evening the royal opera or one of the theaters, closing with music by one of the Tzigane orchestras.

The natural flights of the human mind are not from pleasure to pleasure, but from hope to hope.—Dr. Johnson.

A Garden for His Very Own

Nothing equals a garden for interesting a child and keeping him happily occupied at home. And nothing else can be made so useful in teaching a love of nature. It is essential, however, that the garden be the child's very own. Children want results at once! If these are forthcoming they are the more ready to wait for later results on the basis of already having received something for their efforts. So for the youngest child's garden such quick crops as mustard, and peppergrass, onion sets, not onion seed, radishes, and dwarf peas should be chosen. If the child is very small his name may be traced in the well prepared soil and the outline sown thickly with the mustard or peppergrass. If the soil is just right these plants will appear above the surface in two or three days and will be ready for the table in two to three weeks when they may be snipped close to the surface with a pair of shears, washed and eaten as a salad or between thin bread and butter.

If space is at a premium the rows of plants may be made say four inches apart and all planted the same day, in the following order: Peas, radishes, cress or mustard, onions, peas and so on, the object being to have the rows of the slowest and largest growing crop far enough apart to permit of full development and yet utilize the space between the rows with something that can be matured and removed quickly.

For a series of crops to occupy the season, the parent should consult a good gardening book such as "Gardening for Pleasure," by Peter Henderson. This book takes up both vegetables and flowers in the garden, the house and the greenhouse. It is written for grown-up amateurs, but any parent can readily adapt the above described plan to meet the needs of his children. Largely to the kind of garden thus described, the writer owes his love of nature, and in fact his daily business.—Contributed.

Neighs and Whinnies

It is just as important now as ever to curdy the saw-horse.

Every farmer should raise at least one clothes-horse for the women.

Indications are that the raising of colts' revolvers and horse pistols is less popular and profitable than formerly.

No matter how small the farm there should always be pasture and stable room enough for at least one hobby horse.

Thou art most happy if thou couldest be content and acknowledge thy happiness.—Burton.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book
of Christian
Science

Mary Baker
Eddy

A complete
list of Mrs.
Eddy's Works
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